WANTS
ONE CENT
ONE WORD
ONE ISSUE
THE COLONIST.

The Daily Colonist.

THE LARGEST AND BEST selected stock of :: :: ::
Chemicals and Toilet Articles
in the Province
at
CAMPBELL'S PRESCRIPTION STORE,
cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.
INSPECTION INVITED.

VOL LXXIII.---NO. 45. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA SATURDAY FEBRUARY 2, 1895. THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR

MANY PEOPLE

Have old jewelry and stones in old-fashioned settings and styles of long ago, which they don't care to wear. Let them bring such articles to us and we will re-set stones in the latest and most artistic design. Also manufacture any article of jewelry at very moderate prices. Our facilities for the manufacture and repairing of jewelry are unequalled in this Province. . . . .

CHALLONER & MITCHELL,

47 Government Street, opposite Bank of B.C.

CHAMPAGNE. . .

At Messrs. Molloy, Kelly, Graham & Co.'s, and W. & T. Restell's Public Sales in London, on the 5th and 13th November, 1894, the following prices were realized for the Leading Brands of Champagnes:

Pommery's '84 Extra Sec...102s
Pommery's '89 Extra Sec 84s
Moet & Chandon's '89, Cuvee 36, D.I..76s to 79s
Clicquot's '89, Extra Dry.....78s to 79s
Ayala's '89, Extra Cuvee..... 73s
G. H Mumm's '89, Extra Dry ..... 70s to 73s
Perrier Jouet's '89 Extra Cuvee B..... 71s

—(From the Wine Trade Review, Dec. 15th, 1894.)

HEADQUARTERS FOR POMMERY:

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

WHARF STREET.

SUGAR

Our first consignment, consisting of two carloads of Granulated Sugar direct from Germany has arrived.

SIMON LEISER & CO.

oc18

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION
OF TORONTO.

SIR W. P. HOWLAND, President. | J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

Issues policies on the most approved plans, free from any restrictions as to residence, travel or occupation.

Absolutely non-forfeitable.

Extended Insurance and Surrender Value granted after two premiums have been paid.

Before insuring see specimen copies of policies and compare rates.

J. D. BREEZE, General Agent for B. C. Vancouver.
T. H. PROSSOR, (OF FLINT & PROSSOR) Agent, 18 Broad St., Victoria.

BUY LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY'S WORLD-FAMOUS

Corned Beef . . .
Roast Beef . . . .
Lunch Tongues.
Etc., etc . . . . . .

NOT DEARER THAN OTHERS, BUT BETTER.
ja1

REINDEER : : BRAND
Condensed Milk

DIPLOMAS AWARDED AT { Intercolonial Exhibition, London, Eng., 1886. Jamaica International Exhibition, 1891. Toronto Industrial Exhibition. St. John, N.B., Exhibition.

The Truro Condensed Milk & Canning Co., TRURO, N.S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A woman accustomed to washing and household duties, wants work by the day. G., Colonist office. fe2-1t

WANTED—A lady to do housework. Apply 101 Pandora avenue, between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m fe2-1t

FOR SALE—Five acres, all cleared and fenced; good land; four miles from town; four-roomed house, stable and outhouses, and two good wells; price reduced to $1,500. A.W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—Two good young dairy cows. Address C., Colonist office. fe2 4t

FOR SALE—A first-class tea, coffee and spice business, with fixtures, horse, wagon, etc., in one of the principal cities on the Sound; satisfactory reason for selling; a rare opening for the right party. For particulars address J B. Colonist office. fe2-2t

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with or without board; also rooms suitable for light housekeeping. 138 Blanchard avenue. fe2

$5 REWARD will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of the boys who on Thursday night broke the windows of my house on Spring Ridge and did other damage to the property. Capt. G. Rudlin. fe2-1w

IF YOU want to learn to dance come to Winn's Hall, Monday, Wednesday and Friday; 46 Yates street fe1 3t

LOST—From the City Market on Thursday afternoon, a fox terrier pup, five months old; answers to the name of "Nada." Finder kindly return to 11 Chambers street. Anyone detaining her after this notice will be prosecuted. fe2-3t

LOST—At Protestant Orphans' Ball, in the ladies' dressing-room, a Venetian black lace scarf. Anyone having taken the same by mistake will please return to Dr. Powell, 89 Vancouver street. fe1-2t

THE big majority of the prize-winners for sale at rock-bottom prices; now is the time to change your strains. Apply W.B Sylvester, 9 and 10 City Market. fe2-2t

DON'T FORGET Winn's Masque Ball on Tuesday, February 5th; music by the Richardson orchestra; 46 Yates street. fe1-3t

COUGHS AND COLDS ARE CURED BY } LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE,

COCHRANE & MUNN, SOLE AGENTS.

SIMEON DUCK. JNO. T. HULL.

S. DUCK & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

Will sell at their Salesrooms, 53 Broad Street, by public auction,

To-Day (Saturday) 2nd February,

at 2 p.m., a lot of

GROCERIES AND JAMS

in quantities to suit hotel keepers and bakers. Also large tapestry carpet (nearly new), furniture, stoves, crockery, clothing, etc., etc.
fe2 S. DUCK & CO., Auctioneers.

M. G. BLANCHARD, V. S.,
Graduate of Montreal Veterinary College,

Dominion Veterinary Inspector.

Office, Victoria Transfer Stables, Telphone 129. Residence 56 Michigan St. Telephone 110. fe1-6m

PHOTO ENGRAVING AND ZINC ETCHING

In Line and Half Tone.

Reproductions of Portraits, Buildings, Letters, Etc.

JONES,

59½ Government Street, Victoria, B.C.
ja26-tf

FOR COLDS

Coughs, asthma, chronic bronchitis, sore throat, weak lungs, hoarseness, etc., etc. Try the Indian Vegetable Cough Syrup. Sure remedy. Every bottle guaranteed to give satisfaction, or we will return you the money. BENTLEY & McGREGOR, corner Government and Bay streets, Victoria, B.C. ja20 1m

Nanaimo Poultry Society, Ld.

SECOND ANNUAL SHOW.

February 12, 13 and 14.

$700 IN CASH PRIZES.

TROPHIES, CUPS, ETC.

Entry forms and prize lists may be obtained from Wm. K. Leighton, Green Block, Nanaimo.

Entries positively close on Tuesday next, February 5th. fe1-2t

PYTHIAN HOME.

Anniversary Social Dance.

The Anniversary Dance of the Pythian Home Series of Social Dances will be held in

CASTLE HALL, BROAD ST.,
—ON—
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6th.

Tickets $1.50. Dancing till 3:30 a.m.
ja31 6t

MERCHANTS' LUNCH WILL BE SERVED AT THE Poodle Dog Restaurant

from 12 to 2. Meals, with glass of beer or claret, 40c. Regular meals, with glass of beer or claret, 50c. LOUIS MARBOEUF, Prop.

OKELL & MORRIS Fruit Preserving Co. Ld.—The annual shareholders' meeting of the above company will be held at the factory, Rock Bay, Victoria, on Wednesday, February 13, at 7:30. Business—To consider the yearly balance sheet and other business. S. M. Okell, Secretary. ja30-14t

During the next few weeks you can secure bargains (special) in Weiler Bros.' carpet department. *

CAPITAL NOTES.

Imperial Government's Tribute to the Character and Services of Sir John Thompson.

Penitentiary Inspector Moylan Superannuated—Dropped Dead in Church—Return of Ministers.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—Lord Ripon, the Colonial Secretary, has written Lord Aberdeen on behalf of the Imperial government expressive of the sense of loss the Empire has sustained through the death of Sir John Thompson. Lord Ripon says: "The deceased statesman while a strenuous supporter of the rights and a profound believer in the future of Canada, was at the same time a loyal and eloquent advocate of everything that tended to the unity of the Empire to which at the recent arbitration at Paris, and on other occasions he had rendered valuable service. With his personal character Your Lordship is, of course, much more familiar than myself, but even the brief acquaintance with him which I enjoyed impressed me with his genial temper and kindness of heart, his unassuming modesty, his candor and uprightness, and his unflinching courage in maintaining his convictions." The dispatch will appear in full in the Canada Gazette to-morrow.

An order in council appointing Mr. Douglas Stewart, until recently private secretary to Sir John Thompson, Inspector of Penitentiaries (in succession to Mr. Moylan, superannuated), has been passed. It is admitted generally that the government have made an admirable choice.

Hon. Messrs. Costigan and Foster have returned to the city.

John Nevan; a French-Canadian aged 60, dropped dead in the Roman Catholic cathedral this morning.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Canadian Press Association—Election of Officers and Annual Banquet—The "Mail" and the "Empire."

TORONTO, Feb. 1.—(Special)—The North Victoria Conservatives have nominated Sam Hughes for the Commons.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of students of the Toronto University a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to appoint a commission to investigate the affairs of the university was discussed.

The talk here is that a plan has been settled for the Mail returning to the Conservative party and that the Empire will cease to exist after this week. Nothing definite can yet be obtained.

At the meeting of the Methodist missionary board to-day the joint letter was read from six missionaries in Japan asking to be recalled from that field owing to reflections passed on them at the general conference. Rev. Dr. Macdonald, treasurer and secretary of the Japanese mission, also wrote offering to resign. The general secretary, Rev. Dr. Sutherland, was instructed by the board to write to the Japanese missionaries asking for a detailed statement of their grievances, and in the meantime urging them to continue their labors. Dr. Macdonald was also asked to hold his resignation in abeyance.

The Methodist missionary board have received a letter from Hunter and Crossley, the evangelists, expressing their willingness to go for one, three or five years to Japan to help meet the present emergency and carry on their work in that country.

The customs collections here for the last month amounted to $370,700, a decrease of $63,900 from the same month last year.

Goldwin Smith attended last night's Press Association dinner, but did not reply to the toast of "Canada", as expected.

Thomas Graham, an assistant fire chief, has been appointed to the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Ardagh.

The Canadian Press Association has elected the following officers: L. W. Shannon, president; J. A. Cooper, secretary-treasurer; J. E. Atkinson, assistant secretary-treasurer.

Mayor Kennedy is still ill.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

Committed for Arson—Effects of the U. S. Depression on the C. P. R.

MONTREAL, Feb. 2.—(Special)—The fire commissioners' inquiry into the recent Mechanics' Institute fire was concluded this morning, when Robertson, the former caretaker, was committed to the court of the Queen's Bench on a charge of arson. Bail was refused.

Rev. J. B. Silcox of Emmanuel Congregational church has resigned, but will give no reasons. He was formerly a minister in Winnipeg, and was a graduate of the Montreal Congregational College.

T. G. Shaughnessy, vice-president of the C P R, said to-day: "During the first three weeks of this year our returns show a decrease of $75,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. We are experiencing the effects of the depression in the United States, but business will revive; I do not despair."

The rumors of the Mail-Empire newspaper consolidation which have been circulated during the past week were confirmed to-night by a notice of dismissal given to every member of the Empire staff.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S CRISIS.

Resignation of the Greene Cabinet—Sir W. Whiteway Undertakes to Form a Government.

ST. JOHNS, Feb. 1.—Newfoundland's provisional cabinet, headed by D. J. Greene, after being in office but little more than a month resigned to-day. The resigning ministers advised Governor O'Brien to ask ex-Premier Whiteway to form a cabinet. Sir William Whiteway this afternoon consented to resume the premiership and will undertake to have his cabinet ready to-morrow. It is understood that he will re-install in office as many as possible of those who, like himself, suffered political penalties at the hands of the courts. A majority of the Whitewayite caucus oppose Newfoundland entering the Canadian confederation, and a royal commission is likely to be accepted.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Daily News will say to-morrow in a leader on Newfoundland affairs: "Sir William Whiteway was notoriously a victim of the violence of party feeling. His faults were chargeable to bad political customs rather than to any individual dishonesty. His return to power is a singular proof of the general sense of his ability and exceptional knowledge of public affairs."

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

Hotel Fire.

STONEWALL, Feb. 1.—A fire started this morning in the Villa hotel. The proprietor and other inmates had only time to save themselves. Two dwellings and a lawyer's office in the same block were also burned. The estimated loss is about $8,000; small insurance. James O'Donohue was the landlord of the hotel and the buildings were owned by L. A. Nares, of Winnipeg.

Suing His Father-in-Law.

QUEBEC, Feb. 1.—A. B. Dumoulin has begun an action to recover $10,000 from Theodore Marcoux' estate on the ground that Marcoux, who was his father-in-law, promised to give that amount as a dowry to his daughter.

Dry Goods Merchant Assigns.

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 1.—Robertson, one of the largest dry goods merchants here, has assigned. Liabilities about $40,000. Assets $50,000.

Chemical Works Burned.

BUCKINGHAM, Feb. 1.—Gibbs, Fravolot & McLaren's chemical works on the Du Leivre were burned last night.

Died of Gangrene.

WINDSOR, Feb. 1.—Rev. A. Howie, of Cottam, near Essex, died yesterday of gangrene in the foot. The toe was frozen and then amputated.

FALL OF WEI HAI WEI.

China's Stronghold Captured by the Japanese—Retreat of the Defenders.

Purchase of Large Quantities of War Material—Prospects of Peace Before End of Winter.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Central News correspondent in Tokio telegraphs the following despatch from Marshal Oyama received under to-day's date from Talien Wan: "All the land forts at Wei-Hai-Wei have been taken. The enemy retreated beyond Fung Linchi. The Chinese warships were not captured and are still firing at us. I am inquiring as to the losses on both sides and am examining the prisoners and spoils. The Japanese torpedo boats have been sunk and an ironclad disabled. No foreigner has been hurt. Wei-Hai-Wei is quiet. The Chinese bolted when the actual assault was made. It is stated that their loss was 2,000 men. Lailungtau, an island near the city, on which the workshops and some forts are, is still in the hands of the Chinese. All the Europeans in the city escaped unhurt."

The Daily News says that the commandant at Wei-Hai-Wei is Peter Nielson, a Norwegian naval officer, 31 years old.

The Central News correspondent in Tokio forwards the following dispatch received from the third Japanese army, dated Talien Wan, February 1: "On January 30 the second division captured an eminence at Fung Linchi and bivouacked there. Yesterday the division began an assault on Pachiyaso. The warships simultaneously bombarded the Paichiyaso forts. The sixth division began to advance at 2 o'clock in the morning and at 9 o'clock had taken possession of most of the enemy's line of defences. Advancing behind Mount Ku they completely captured the Paichiyaso forts. By 12:30 o'clock the squadron signalled that they held possession of the eastern entrance. The Chinese fleet were inside Liukung island, and conjointly with the Wangtao fort were firing at our ships and troops. Our squadron is blocking both entrances and the fighting continues. At 4 o'clock the second division had apparently occupied the important point of Wenchuanto."

The Times has the following from Hongkong: "General Fung is about to march from Kwang Tung with 5,000 troops to assist Viceroy Chang in the defence of Nanking. General Fung fought against the French at Annam.

The Standard will say to-morrow: "It is reported that China has bought war material from Krupp to the value of £300,000. Part of the material is said to be already aboard two steamers, and two other steamers will follow with the remainder. The crews are to be paid douuble rates."

A Japanese official in London said in an interview to-day that he did not expect that Peking would be reached this winter. The object of the Japanese, he said, was not to capture Peking, but only to reap the fruits of their victories. He thought that if the terms of the Chinese peace envoys were reasonable, peace could be concluded before the end of the winter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The appointment of Count Ito and Viscount Matsu as representatives of Japan to treat with the Chinese peace envoys was made known to the officials of the Japanese legation through an official cable. The negotiations will take place at Hiroshima. It is definitely settled that Mr. Foster will not be allowed to attend the sittings of the peace commission.

BLAKE'S SUBSCRIPTION.

He Gives a Hundred Pounds to the Irish Parliamentary Fund.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Hon. E. Blake has subscribed £100 to the Irish Parliamentary fund.

No Equal to It.

As a cure for Frost Bites, Chilblains, Burns and Scalds, Chafing, Chapped Hands, Inflamed Breasts, Sprains, Wounds, Bruises, Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the most reliable remedy on the market.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Insure your plate glass. Mellor. *

THE NEIL HEATH CHARGES.

Language Offensive to the Roman Catholic Church Found to Have Been Used by the Teacher.

The School Board Suspends Judgment However Until the Education Department Is Heard From.

Whether or not Mr. Neil Heath, first assistant master in the Victoria Collegiate Institute, has been guilty of a violation of article 16 of the public school rules and regulations, was the subject of an inquiry by the members of the trustee board at the school yesterday. The proceedings opened at 2:30 o'clock, with Chairman Hayward presiding and all the trustees present, and were not concluded until seven in the evening. All the girls of Mr. Heath's division, as well as several of the boys, related the circumstances of the history lesson in the course of which Mr. Heath is supposed to have held up the Romon Catholic faith to ridicule. Then the pupils went to their homes, Mr. Heath retired, and the members of the board spent two full hours in discussing the question that had brought them together. The outcome of this discussion was the adoption on a division of a resolution withholding an expression of opinion until the verdict of the Council of Public Instruction has been had. For this Trustees Marchant, Glover and Lewis voted "aye," Trustees Saunders and Lovell "nay," and the Chairman, although not in a position to vote, expressed his strongest disapproval.

Article 16 of the school act says that "the highest morality shall be inculcated but no religious dogma nor creed shall be taught. The Lord's Prayer may be used in opening or closing the school." It was in explaining the Test act of the reign of Charles II that Mr. Heath is said to have assailed the Roman Catholic faith by casting discredit upon the doctrine of transubstantiation.

At the opening of yesterday's meeting Mr. Heath was asked if he had any statement that he wished to lay before the board. Accepting this invitation the teacher said that while he had little to add to his former statement he might further explain his position. He recognized that the relation of the incident of his experience at the church of the Madeleine in Paris had been injudicious, but he assured the board that he had had no intention of holding the Roman Catholic faith up to contempt. He had accepted the wafer from the officiating priest at communion merely out of curiosity, and had told his class of the incident simply to interest them in the history lesson and make clear to them the doctrine of transubstantiation. It was evident that a portion of his remarks had been misinterpreted or misconstrued and for this he could only express sincere regret.

Mr. Heath's letter on the subject to Principal E. B. Paul was then read—it has already been published in full in the COLONIST—and

TRUSTEE MARCHANT inquired wherein the doctrine of the Roman Catholic church had changed since the time of Charles II. What explanation was necessary?

Mr. Heath explained that his intention had been to illustrate how public opinion had changed in the period referred to—not the doctrine.

TRUSTEE MARCHANT held that the relation of the Paris incident did not help the lesson any. It was unnecessary and certainly offensive to the Roman Catholic pupils.

Asked for a further explanation of what he really had said,

Mr. Heath regretted that he could not recall his exact words. He certainly had not said "that the priests guzzled the wine." The words used, as nearly as he could remember, were that the communicants got the bread and the priests the wine.

The denial by Mr. Heath that he had ever made the remark, literally or in effect, that the body of Jesus Christ must have been very large to supply so many people, having been formally recorded, the examination proceeded of the pupils of the second division. The first witness called was

Miss Winnifred Creech, aged 16. She remembered the occasion of Mr. Heath't explaining the doctrine of transubstantiation when the Test act was the subject of the history lesson. In his explanation Mr. Heath said that when in Paris he had attended communion at one of the leading Roman Catholic churches and had received a wafer which he put in his pocket. To him it was nothing more than a wafer, though to a Roman Catholic it was literally the body of Jesus Christ. Miss Creech supposed that Mr. Heath's anecdote was intended to explain the doctrine of transubstantiation. She had not understood it before. Nor did she understand it now. The Roman Catholics in the class did not at all like what Mr. Heath said, though she did not think Mr. Heath's remarks were intended as ridicule of that or any other religion. She was quite sure that Mr. Heath did not say that the communicants got the bread and the priests "guzzled" the wine.

Alice E. Dalby, a miss of 14, also remembered the eventful history lesson and Mr. Heath's Paris anecdote in illustration of the doctrine of transubstantiation. He said that when he received the wafer at communion in the church of the Madelein, he took it from his mouth and put it in his pocket. To him it was nothing more than any other piece of bread. The Roman Catholics, he said, believed that it was really the body of Christ and that the wine was His blood. She did not hear Mr. Heath say that the body of Christ must have been large to supply bread to the whole world. She could not say whether or not he had made this remark.

Alice Doran, aged 16 and a Roman Catholic, remembered distinctly Mr. Heath's remarks in question. He had told of going to communion at a Roman Catholic church in Paris and receiving a wafer from the priest. This he had put in his pocket. According to the Roman Catholic belief it was a portion of the rent body of Christ. Mr. Heath said that the body of Christ must have been very large to supply so many. He was, she believed, a member of the English church himself; he had told the class that in any remark he might make he had no intention or desire to attack any religion.

May G. Duncan (15) testified to Mr. Heath having said that he "fancied the body of Christ must have been pretty large

Continued on Page Eight.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Riotous Chinese Punished—More Burglaries at Vancouver—Political Organizations Formation.

Free Postal Delivery — Okanagan's Pioneer Settler Dead—Mining and Agricultural Matters.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 1 —Last night added another to the frequent burglaries of the past few weeks. Mr. D. McGillivray's house on Georgia street was broken into and the hall rack cleared of several overcoats. The thief found a decanter of whiskey and helped himself liberally. No noise was heard by the family and it was only when the overcoats were missed this morning that it was found that the house had had unwelcome visitors.

There were three fires during the month with the small loss of $300.

In January 29 births, 11 deaths and 6 marriages were registered.

The police statistics for January were: Drunks 9, injury to property 1, larceny 7, assault 6, vagrancy 11, soliciting 2, stowaways 2, smuggling opium into the police office 1, gambling 1, looking on at gambling 7, mutiny 15, obtaining money under false pretences 2, Indian in possession of liquor 1, absent from ship without leave 1, allowing people in barroom during closed hours 1.

The Liberals at their convention to-morrow afternoon will discuss the formation of a Provincial Liberal Association.

The hearing of the Dewdney municipal election case was postponed to-day till the 13th instant.

The customs returns for January were: Imports, dutiable, $25,525; free, $16,308; total, $41,833. Exports, $133,645.

On February 8 a meeting of Conservatives of the Westminster electoral district will be held to organize a Liberal Conservative association. Delegates from all parts of the district are expected.

The inland revenue collections for January were $6,517.

Free postal delivery started to-day. The third class clerks and letter carriers will ask the Postmaster-General through Mr. Corbould, M P., to grant them the $10 a month provisional allowance to put them on the same footing as the clerks in a similar position in the Victoria office.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 1.—H. B Shadwell & Co., of the Bon Marche dry goods store, have assigned to John W. Lawrence, of Toronto. A meeting of creditors is called for February 11.

Yesterday a fire partially destroyed the Anglican parsonage at Yale. It was started by the Chinese cook celebrating the close of the New Year's festivities. The contents of the bedchambers and the valuable library of Mr. Croucher were lost. Insurance $500.

Judge Spinks and a number of legal luminaries of Westminster are expected to go to Chilliwack to take further evidence in the Lukakuk dam case.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Feb. 1.—Six Chinamen, arrested in connection with the disturbance at Union, were dealt with to-day. Four were fined $50 each on a charge of assault. Two others, charged with stealing money from a fellow-Mongolian, will be heard next week. When the police tried to make the arrests in the first place they were rushed upon by about fifty Chinamen and had a hard time to secure the men desired.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, Jan. 31.—The funeral of Mr. Harold Glassiger, formerly of Brighton, England, took place at St. Peter's church, Quamichan, on Wednesday afternoon. A considerable number of Cowichan Lake settlers and others attended the ceremony. At an inquest held by Coroner Wellburn at the Lakeside hotel, Cowichan Lake, on Tuesday evening a verdict of accidental death from exposure was returned.

The "Arca Belle" drew a crowded house to the Agricultural hall this evening and went off most satisfactorily. The cast was: Pitcher, a policeman, F. L. Wilmot; Tosser, in the Grenadiers, L. Richardson; Chalks, a milkman, S. Hadwen; Mrs. Croaker, Miss Richardson; Penelope, Mrs. Croaker's "slavey", Miss G. Hadwen.

VERNON.

(From the News.)

Ellis & Co. shipped on Saturday 800 sacks of flour to the Coast, being the first through shipment from the Vernon mill.

The residents of Mission Valley are awaiting their corporate charter as a municipality, which has not yet arrived.

The road between Penticton and Boundary Creek is in first-class shape, with the exception of one or two short stretches, and Mr. Miller, who drives the weekly stage between these points, will shortly make two trips a week.

A. J. Sproule has purchased the stage outfit running between Penticton and Oro, Wash., from Aaron Johnson. The stage makes three round trips per week, a distance of fifty miles.

Local horsemen have decided to hold a winter race meeting on Swan lake on February 16. It has been decided to give at least $200 in purses, divided among three races; a named pace or trot, a double team pace or trot, and a free for all. A committee composed of Messrs. W. J. Armstrong, H. G. Muller, with H. McIntosh as secretary, have the arrangements in charge.

J. Stevens has done considerable development work on the Comet claim, Fairview, a north-west extension of the stem-winder. The shaft is now down 20 feet on a strong four-foot lead of good ore.

Upper Boundary creek settlers talk of putting another bridge over the creek.

This spring the orchard of Mr. Covert, Grand Prairie, will be increased by having set out another 1,000 fruit trees of different varieties.

Capt. Shorts arrived on Tuesday from the lake loaded down with packets and sacks, which revealed samples of ore from different camps in the southern country. The captain's enthusiasm when he speaks of the richness of the Boundary mountain ores is unbounded, and the fine specimens which he produced to back his belief are convincing proofs that the reports of this district's rapidly developing mineral wealth have not been one whit exaggerated. He is particularly interested in the properties in White's camp, known as the Jack of Spades, and the St. Lawrence, the latter of which is on the well-known Lexington lead. Mr. Clement Vacher, who owns largely in these two mines, is at present actively engaged in development work, and the ore, at least to inexperienced eyes, certainly looks good enough to warrant any reasonable outlay. The Jack of Spades is a copper and gold proposition, and the specimen exhibited from the St. Lawrence contained a streak of nearly pure gold, which made the eyes of old miners glisten as they examined it. The captain has determined to give his attention in future exclusively to the mining industry.

The funeral of Luc Girouard on Sunday was the last scene in the career of a native of Nicolet County, Quebec, who had been a sailor, explorer, miner and the pioneer rancher of the Okanagan country. In 1853 he came out on General Fremont's second exploring expedition, and when it had completed its work he struck south into California, where he worked for six years as a miner. Early in the sixties he reached the Okanagan country, being the first white miner on Cherry creek. After spending two years at Okanagan mission he settled on the ranch which is now embraced under the municipal limits of Vernon. Later on a dispute for the possession of the pre-emption arose with F. G. Vernon, who had acquired a claim to it, but it was amicably adjusted, and for a rifle which he gave to Mr. Vernon he became owner of the property, the value of which at the present day it would be hard to determine. His honest, straightforward character commanded the respect of all who knew him, and his kindly and generous actions endeared him to any who were privileged to become his intimate friends. His funeral was the largest that ever took place in Vernon, the procession being nearly a quarter of a mile in length, while the floral tributes were exceedingly numerous.

NELSON.

(From the Tribune.)

The working force at the Silver King mine has been increased, but a new superintendent has not yet arrived.

Number One mine, in Ainsworth district, is being worked by the Nova Scotia syndicate, of which D. W. McVicar is manager. Twenty-four men are at work and the management expect to begin running the concentrator on Monday. The output, about six tons a day, is "dry" ore, and the Pilot Bay smelter gets it all.

On January 1 the owners of the Good-enough mineral claim, in Slocan district, shipped 22 tons of ore to the smelter at Great Falls, Montana, and on the 21st Arthur Goodenough, one of the owners, drew the net returns. The galena sampled 768 ounces silver and 66 per cent. lead to the ton, and the carbonates 375 ounces silver and 17 per cent. lead. After deducting freight charges from Kaslo to the smelter, the duty and the smelting charges, the 22 tons yielded the owners $5,435 12.

About a week ago a vein carrying copper ore was discovered on the tunnel level in the Blue Bell mine, opposite Ainsworth. It shows a width of over six feet between well defined walls, the ore sampling from 11 to 17 per cent. copper. A shaft will be sunk one hundred feet in order to determine the permanency of the vein, and if it is found to be permanent a copper stack will be added to the smelter at Pilot Bay.

The shipments from Kootenay for January will aggregate in value a quarter of a million of dollars. Trail Creek is shipping at the rate of $150,000 worth of ore a month with but two mines in active operation; Slocan is producing less tonnage than Trail Creek, but its ore sells for twice as much; Ainsworth has two shippers; and the great low grade Blue Bell mine, opposite Ainsworth, is shipping on an average one hundred tons a day to the smelter at Pilot Bay, and within a month will be shipping two hundred tons a day. Southern Kootenay is beginning to be in it. Toad Mountain, believed to be the richest of them all, is not now shipping.

ENERGY AND ENTERPRISE.

The Pilot Bay Smelter in Spite of Every Obstacle Almost Ready to Be Blown In.

(From the Nelson Tribune.)

Although six months have scarcely elapsed since the partially completed smelter buildings at Pilot Bay were surrounded by the wreckage of the high water of June last, a 200 ton concentrator is in operation, four roasters have been built and two of them put in use, an eighty-ton stack is almost ready to be blown in, machinery is being placed in position for sampling works, and every barge on Kootenay lake is being used to transport either ore or fuel. To do this required both grit and money. A Connecticut Yankee had both, and the day is not far distant when British Columbia will have a smelter in actual operation. The concentrator was first started about two weeks ago, and with few alterations has worked smoothly and satisfactorily. It has a nominal capacity of 150 tons in 24 hours, but 200 tons can readily be run through in that time. Last Monday night ninety tons were run through in twelve hours. The roasters have a capacity of ten tons each in 24 hours. The stack, which is nearly completed, will have a capacity of 80 tons daily. Ore and fluxes and fuel are already accumulating in the bins, and by the time the smelter is ready there will be ore enough on hand and in sight to keep it running, not for a day or two, but for months.

EXPORTS OF COAL.

Foreign Shipments by the New Vancouver Coal Company During the Month of January.

The following is the statement of the foreign shipments of coal by the New Vancouver Coal Company during the month just closed:

	Tons.
1—Str. Pioneer, Port Townsend	44
5—Ship L. J. Morse, San Francisco	2,096
6—Str. Holyoke, Port Townsend	61
6—Str Tacoma, Port Townsend	27
9—Ship Wachusett, San Francisco	2,440
10—Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	115
11—Str. Angeles, Everett, Wash	64
12—Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	35
12—Ship India, San Francisco	2,010
12—Ship Jabez Howes, San Francisco	2,507
14—Str. Holyoke, Port Townsend	38
15—Str. Pioneer, Port Townsend	26
16—Ship Cyrus Wakefield, S. Francisco	3,250
17—Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	67
19—Str. Rapid Transit, Tacoma, Wash	175
19—Str. Rapid Transit, Seattle, Wash	75
19—Str. Holyoke, Port Townsend	31
19—Str. Wanderer, Port Townsend	31
19—Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	36
19—Bark Sea King, San Francisco	2,210
19—Bark Wilna, San Francisco	2,310
22—Str. Bertha, San Francisco	610
24—Str. Pioneer, Port Townsend	30
24—Bark Archer Honolulu, H. I	1,200
25—Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend	52
26—Str. Holyoke, Port Townsend	42
26—Ship Elwell, San Francisco	2,233
30—Bark Rufus E. Wood, San Francisco	2,187
30—Str. Wanderer, Port Townsend	59
Total	24,061

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Exhibitors at the dog show, get dog collars and chains at Fox's, 78 Government. A fine variety.

Scott's Emulsion

the cream of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is for
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Loss of Flesh, Emaciation, Weak Babies, Growing Children, Poor Mothers' Milk, Scrofula, Anæmia;
in fact, for all conditions calling for a quick and effective nourishment. *Send for Pamphlet. FREE.*
Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

Advertisements under the heads of Lost, Found, For Sale or To Let and Situations Wanted, will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTS.

WANTED—One horse wagon; must be cheap and in good repair. Box 797, city. ja31-3t

WANTED—A woman for general housework. Apply to Mrs. W. H. Dorman, 61 Superior street. ja31-3t

WANTED—Good house to rent about 1st of April; not too far from centre of city; seven or more rooms; must have modern conveniences; would pay $25 to $30 per month for suitable house. Apply to A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. ja30-tf

WANTED—A small well furnished house in neighborhood of Fort street or Esquimalt Road, for 3 to 6 months from March 31st. Apply, stating terms, to Box 332, Post Office. ja30-6t

BOOK-KEEPING — Books opened, posted, balanced; errors detected; book-keepers assisted; books kept and accounts made out for merchants not requiring regular book-keeper; terms reasonable; references. Expert, Colonist office ja5

WANTED—An experienced accountant is prepared to post and balance up books, make out and collect accounts, open up new sets, or do any office work; first-class references. Address J.P., Colonist office de22

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO LET—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping; $3 per month. Apply 114½ Yates street. ja31-4t

TO LET — Furnished — Two-story dwelling, No. 14 Cadboro Bay Road; steam heating, electric lights, sewer connection, etc; for terms and card of admission apply to B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street. ja29-6t

ANGELA COLLEGE— To let these well-known buildings, standing in spacious grounds, fronting on Burdette avenue and McClure street. Two story brick house, 15 rooms. Large detached frame hall, 45 x 27, with class-rooms. Terms moderate Apply to the Secretaries, Synod Office, Broad street. ja8-1m

THE Alderlea Hotel, furnished and all in running order, to let, lease or for sale. Apply on the premises, at Duncan's. Wm. Beaumont, proprietor. ja4

TO LET—4 roomed cottage, and 3 acres on tram line; $16 per month; for others call and inspect list.

FOR SALE—9 acres and small cottage partly cleared and slashed; about 4 miles from post office; good land; creek running through; would make good chicken ranch, or fruit garden.

Also a number of acres, and fractions of acres, just outside city limits; to be sold cheap, on easy terms.

MONEY TO LEND on good security.

SWINERTON & ODDY,
Accountants, Agents and Notaries Public,
110 Government street.
Telephone 491. P.O. Box 631.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Horse suitable for harness or saddle. 157 View street. fe1-2d

FOR RENT—Sunny front room on upper floor. Apply W., 66 Rae street. ja30-tf

FOR SALE—A 30 acre block of open land on the high road, in the very centre of Comox, close to church and school. Apply to the Rev. J. X. Willemar, Parsonage, Comox. ja6 d&w-1m

:: READ THIS. ::

FOR SALE OR LEASE
ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS,

A Magnificent Farm

Of rich black soil, situated on Lulu Island, North Arm Fraser River, B.C., being composed of west halves of Lots 12 and 13 and part of 1, Block 4 North, Range 7 West, 200 acres, more or less; over one-half under good cultivation, mostly in meadow, the balance having been ploughed once or twice and yielding abundance of grass for stock; has a very large barn house and orchard of good bearing trees, all well fenced with stakes and boards; all well dyked and ditched, and about two-thirds well underdrained; is six or seven miles from the City of Vancouver; good roads, with stages to and from Vancouver daily; the river at the door teems with salmon, and has excellent shooting for ducks, geese and snipe; also pheasants in the near future; good school and churches near by; climate lovely and scenery simply charming. We particularly wish to sell out, but failing which, shall lease to party with sufficient capital to stock and work the place properly. For further particulars apply to J. H. TODD & SON, owners, Victoria, B.C., or to Messrs. Rand Bros., Vancouver. de27

40-ACRE FARM FOR SALE

Situated half way between Chemainus and Maple Bay, and within 3 miles of Hall's Crossing, on the E. & N. Railway and ten miles from Duncan's. Five acres are under cultivation, and the balance has been slashed and burned, and with a slight expense can all be made ready for crop. The property is well situated, having a half mile frontage on the water. There is excellent water on the property for all purposes. There is a small house and barn on the land. For anyone requiring a small farm or a charming country seat, the above will be found well suited to their desire. The property, including various implements, will be sold for $2,000. Terms will be made to suit the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to "Rancher," care of The Colonist.
no22-tf

- THE 20th PART -

The last and greatest part of "MASTERPIECES FROM THE ART GALLERIES OF THE WORLD" is issued to-day.

This set of Portfolios, the best and most artistic of all offered to the public, should be in the houses and on the tables of all our readers.

The small cost, TEN CENTS a part, or Two DOLLARS for the

300 GREATEST PICTURES IN THE WORLD

should induce every head of a household to provide his people with this highly educational, artistic and satisfactory work.

FOR A FEW DAYS

we will supply our readers with back numbers, as well as the current part on presentation of the Coupon and Ten Cents for each part required.

If you have not already secured the back numbers send Two Dollars and receive the whole set at once, complete.

THE COLONIST
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY,
LIMITED LIABILITY.
VICTORIA, B. C.

LITHOGRAPHING AND ENGRAVING.

All classes of Lithographed Work, such as Maps, Cheques, Drafts, Bill-Heads, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Plain and Colored Labels, Wedding and Visiting Cards, Etc.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We Print Everything. Posters, Office Stationery, Trade Circulars, Catalogues, Business and Advice Forms, Blank Forms, Appeal Books, Law Forms of all kinds, Sale Bills, Insurance Forms, Books and Pamphlets, Illustrated Catalogues, Constitutions and By-Laws, Programmes, Receipt and Note Forms, Folders, Etc.

SALMON AND FRUIT LABEL PRINTING

In every style of the art are executed on THE COLONIST Presses. The best of material, the most capable workmen and careful attention to work, with FAIR PRICES, has earned for THE COLONIST Presses a provincial reputation. Prices furnished for all work on application to the Superintendent T. B. Macabe.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,
LIMITED LIABILITY,
VICTORIA, B. C.

TENDERS.

SALE BY TENDER.

Under and by virtue of an assignment made to me of the Estate of W. J. Spear & Co., I hereby offer for sale by tender all the stock of the said assignment, as follows:

Musical instruments to the value of			$214 02
Musical merchandise	"	"	180 40
Musical books	"	"	143 72
Piano music	"	"	206 36
Songs	"	"	99 16
Fishing tackle	"	"	37 98
Sporting goods	"	"	34 99
Jewelry	"	"	10 66
Miscellaneous goods	"	"	57 97
Store fixtures	"	"	125 00

The above are the invoice values. Tenders can be made on the whole or on each class. No tender, if not satisfactory, need be accepted. Tenders to be directed to my solicitor, H. A. Simpson, Barrister, Nanaimo, to be received by him on or before the 5th day of February, 1895.

RICHARD SPEAR,
Assignee.
Nanaimo, 29th January, 1895. ja31-3t

TENDERS

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 4th day of February next, at 4 p.m., for the construction of sidewalks for the Corporation for the year 1895.

Plans and specifications may be seen and form of tender obtained at the office of the City Engineer.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, 30th January, 1895. ja31

TENDERS

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 4th day of February next, at 4 p.m., for Supplies to the Home for the Aged and Infirm for the year 1895.

Forms of tender may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B.C., Jan. 29, 1895. ja30

TENDERS

Tenders, sealed (with sealing wax), endorsed "Tenders for Deluge Fire Engine House," and addressed "To the Mayor and Council," will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 11th day of February next, at 4 p.m., for the purchase of the buildings and premises known as the Deluge Fire Engine House, and the lot of land upon which the same is erected, being part of Lot 423, Block 2, of the City of Victoria.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B.C., January 29, 1895. ja30

MAIL CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 22nd February, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed contracts for four years in each case, each way between

Chilliwack and Harrison railway station.
Corfield and Koksilah railway station.
Duncan's Station, Quamichan and railway station.
Gabriola Island and steamer wharf.
North Bend and railway station.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the post offices at Chilliwack, Harrison River, Corfield, Koksilah, Duncan's Station, Quamichan, Gabriola Island and North Bend, and at this office.

E. H. FLETCHER,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Victoria, B.C., 11th Jan., 1895. fe1-3t-w1t

IMPORTANT SALE

Electric Tramway.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of a certain indenture, dated 25th October, 1892, made between the Westminster & Vancouver Tramway Company and the Montreal Safe Deposit Company as Trustees, that the Westminster & Vancouver Tramway Company, Limited, and all the property of the said Tramway Company comprised in the said indenture, will be sold by Public Auction at T. J. Trapp's Auction Rooms, 713 Columbia street, in the City of New Westminster, British Columbia, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, on Saturday, the 13th day of April, 1895.

The Westminster & Vancouver Tramway Company's lines of tramway extend through out the City of New Westminster, in the Province of British Columbia, and between that city and the City of Vancouver.

Conditions of sale and full particulars as to the property may be obtained at the office of the Montreal Safe Deposit Company, or from Messrs. Corbould & McColl, Solicitors, New Westminster, B.C.

GORDON E. CORBOULD,
Solicitor for the Montreal
Safe Deposit Company.
Dated New Westminster, B.C.,
24th December, 1894. ja1

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION wanted of the relatives of one Dan McNeal, supposed to belong to New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. Said Dan McNeal intended to take up land in Chilcotin, and on one of his trips to his location, died on the road, his remains being found by Indians. He was of short stature, dark complexion, and was not in good health. As far as known he received $1,000 (one thousand dollars) from home, which he deposited in Calgary in the Bank of Montreal, and of which the undersigned holds the deposit check, issued 24th December, 1891. Should this fall under the notice of any of his heirs, they will receive full particulars by writing to Mrs. Benj. Franklin, Clytosin, Cortez Island, B C. [New Brunswick and Nova Scotia papers please copy] ja23

J. SLUGGETT & CO.
having gone into the
DAIRY BUSINESS
are able to supply good fresh milk from Saanich Dairy; morning and evening delivery. Other farm produce also supplied.
Leave orders at office, 24 Hillside avenue, near Victoria & Sidney Railway station. ja22-1m

FOR MONUMENTS
Head Stones and all kinds of Cemetery Work. The largest stock in the Province to select from. Do not buy from designs, which are deceiving. Address or call on
J. E. PHILLIPS,
no13-3mo 76 View St.

MATERNITY (late Samaritan) Home, removed to larger premises, at 199 Johnson street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or to Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or to Mrs. Plumerfelt, Gorge Road. fe10

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Important and Interesting Paper on Drainage Read by Mr. Andrew Ohlson.

The following practical essay was presented by Mr. Andrew Ohlson:

THE BENEFITS OF DRAINAGE.

Drainage is a subject of very great importance both to the farmer and the gardener, so much so that it is now generally admitted by the most successful cultivators of the day that neither grain nor fruits can be profitably grown on wet land. I will, therefore, endeavor to show the necessity for drainage and the reasons why tender plants and fruit trees in particular do not grow successfully on land that is for any considerable length of time saturated with water. It is well known that a certain degree of heat must be present in the soil before any activity of the roots can take place, and that at a very low temperature root action must altogether cease. This is just what takes place with trees planted in wet land.

The specific gravity of water is greatest at a temperature slightly above freezing point—from 34 to 38 or 40 degrees. This is generally the temperature of the water that falls during winter, and being heavier than the water of the spring and summer rains, is not displaced by it, but remains in the ground until evaporated by the heat of summer.

The temperature of wet land taken in the early part of the month of June by inserting a thermometer nine inches below the surface was found to be about 40 degrees Fahrenheit, while that of the air was 80 degrees, and of drained land at the same time and same depth of nine inches, was 60 degrees, showing a difference of 20 degrees of heat in favor of drained land and a difference of 40 degrees between the temperature of the air and that of the wet land.

The reason for the higher temperature of the drained land is very clear, because as the heavier water that falls during winter is draining away the lighter and warmer water of the spring and summer rains is taking its place and as this in turn drains away air must follow and with the air the increasing temperature of the season, which is always in proportion to the activity and progress of vegetation.

Those who are engaged in forcing vegetables and fruits well know that unless the temperature of the roots is in proportion to that of the air, failure will be the result. Instances were known where a high temperature was kept up in vineries for nearly three months without the canes coming into leaf, the cause being a wet condition of the border outside in which the canes were planted, and although a tropical heat at the top there was the cold of winter at the roots and hence the result.

While it is quite true that some of our hardier trees, shrubs and plants will grow on comparatively wet and cold land it is equally true that fruit trees that are either natives of warmer climates or varieties raised from these by high cultivation will not do so without becoming diseased and cankered.

I may mention the apple tree in illustrating this point. On well drained land the tree is generally healthy, healthy stock having been planted, but on wet land the best stock will soon become unhealthy and show canker, that is, patches of dead bark and also part of the wood on young trees and on young branches of older trees.

Long and very scientific articles were written by horticultural editors on this subject, some sixty years ago, attributing the cause of canker in apple trees to the cold weather in the spring occuring during the rising of the sap. Beautiful theories were in vogue calculated to explain the cause of canker by describing the flow of the sap, the opinion then held was that if frost occurred at a particular time canker would result. These theories have long ago been abandoned and those who held them have probably died out or have perhaps adopted more modern views. The fact is simply this, that as the warm weather at spring commences and the sap begins to rise there is no assistance from the roots, the sap vessels simply burst and dying away of the bark and part of the wood takes place.

Experiments have been made by planting perfectly healthy apple trees in wet ground, that is, where holes are filled with water as soon as dug. The roots being examined three or four days afterwards it was found that decay had actually set in. The length of time after the trees were planted until the roots showed any decay was found to be shorter as the season advanced.

On drained land the roots are more or less active during the whole winter storing up nourishment for the coming season; this is particularly the case in this country, where the winters are so mild, and consequently trees or plants grown on such land are more hardier and of a decidedly healthier constitution than those grown on wet land with the temperature of winter at their roots and that of summer at their tops.

Apart from the increase of temperature drained land is benefitted by the access of the air, indeed, a volume might be written on this subject alone, but it is sufficient here to say that certain gases of the air are carried down by the rains and deposited in the soil or absorbed by drained land from the air, acting on substances already in the soil and making these more suitable for plant food.

Another advantage of draining land consists of the longer period of growth obtained thereby, in some cases two and in others three months, for instance:

By sowing oats on wet land during the month of June or July after the water has evaporated sufficiently to make such an operation possible, the result would be very different from that of sowing on well drained land in March, and the difference would be as great as that between straw and grain.

"There is a season for everything" is very true in agriculture as well as in horticulture. The balmy air and heavy dews of spring are favorable to the development of roots, leaves and wood, the warmer air and strong sunshine of summer to mature these, and the man who is not able to sow or plant in season is simply "out of season" or behind time in the truest sense of the word.

I will not dwell at any length on the operations of drainage, nor on the materials used, for as good results may be obtained by using one material as another so long as the main object, that of carrying off the water from wet land is attained, aerating the soil. But whatever material be used, whether tiles, rock or wood, the drains should have a proper outlet and regular fall, and ought to be, whether open or covered, not less than three feet in depth if possible, but drains four feet deep are much to be preferred. At this depth the material is out of the reach of the spade or plough, and if the work be well done the drains are more effectual.

Those who make the drains just deep enough to enable them to plow without tearing up the material often point to the withered grain or dead trees planted above the drains and say that drainage is a failure, yes, that kind of drainage is a decided failure.

But this does not prove that drainage is a failure if done in the right way.

Our climate, though moist, is on the whole favorable to fruit growing and general farming, but when the rainfall is so great drainage is absolutely necessary and, if not adopted, disappointment and loss must be the inevitable result.

LOOKING FORWARD.

To the Editor:—One of your correspondents a few days ago spoke of the expense attending the clearing of land in this province and suggested that the government might do something towards helping settlers to a start. There is something in this. It ought not to be impossible to devise some such plan, the cost of the improvements to be repaid by the settler. One thing cannot be too strongly impressed upon the people of British Columbia, namely, that there is very much more money being sent out of the province than there ought to be for farm produce that could just as well be raised here. I noticed in a late issue of the Post-Intelligencer of Seattle that that city is becoming largely independent of all outside supplies of farm produce, the farmers of Washington keeping the market provided with fruit, vegetables, dairy products and eggs. This is a great saving to the community. It keeps thousands of dollars at home that otherwise would have to be sent away. This money finds its way into every department of industry. Nothing so much contributes to the permanent prosperity of any country as an independent agricultural community.

From what observations I have been able to make on this coast I believe that dairy farming can be prosecuted here with great advantage. The grasses are nutritious; the season is long; cabbages and roots for winter feeding can be grown in quantities per acre such as can be surpassed nowhere, and such experiments in raising ensilage corn as have come under my notice have been very successful. The area available for the growth of hay and roots in this province is very large. Some of the finest crops I have ever seen were grown upon upland which had been timbered with heavy fir. In nearly all new countries the tendency is to minimize the arable area. Explorers may overestimate everything else but they are almost certain to underestimate the farming area. I recall the case of one of the Canadian provinces where an expanse of country, now as fine a farming section as can be found anywhere, was up to thirty years or so ago marked on the maps as "worthless for any purpose." One of the Puget Sound papers last year said, in effect, that five years ago no one thought the uplands of Western Washington were good for anything in the way of farming, but the experience of the last few years has proved that millions of acres, not hitherto classed as arable, must be included in any adequate estimate of the agricultural capabilities of that part of the neighboring State.

The natural richness of the soil on the islands and in the valleys of the coast region of British Columbia and the climatic conditions prevailing are such that small holdings are to be advocated in preference to large ones. From forty to eighty acres ought, as a rule, to be sufficient. This will ensure thorough cultivation and the formation of compact settlements. Large farms with only a small fraction of their area utilized, farm houses strung out at long intervals, making social intercourse and the maintenance of schools almost impossible, are features which exist in too many countries and are a serious drawback to settlement. Moreover, they increase the cost of maintaining roads. It would be wise for the legislature to have in mind the devising of some policy whereby the compact settlement of the country can be encouraged. Fifty years ago men were willing to go out into the forest, far away from anyone else, and surrendering all chance for years of enjoying the advantages of social intercourse carve out farms for their families. They will not do so now. Therefore the policy of a country inviting colonization must conform itself to the new idea. Therefore, also, no policy of railway construction will prove successful in leading to colonization unless it is supplemented by a judicious system of highways.

I have spoken of dairy farming as the fundamental branch of British Columbia agriculture. But by dairy farming I do not simply mean the making of butter and cheese. I am a strong believer in these two branches of industry, but I also know that if they are carried on successfully they draw in their train other things of even greater importance. Dairy farming means careful farming; it means farming as a business, not simply as a sort of makeshift. The experience of nearly every locality where dairy farming has been made the basis of the agricultural community is that it elevates the whole business of husbandry. An illustration of this on a large scale is afforded by the province of Ontario. It might be interesting, if space permitted, to show why this is so; but I will not enter into this now, and will dismiss the subject by saying that universal experience is to the effect that co-operative dairying, in some one of the forms in which it is in successful operation in many places, appears to be almost essential to the attainment of the best results. By it cheapness and uniformity of production are ensured, and these two considerations play a large part in determining the profit in dairying.

I need not argue that what the province needs, almost as much as it needs anything, is that effect shall be given to the ideas above advanced. The question upon which there may be some difference of opinion will be as to the means of realizing them. I will not now attempt more than to suggest some of the reasons that occur to me why we may expect with some degree of confidence that settlers will come to this province when once they learn of its advantages.

In the United States land fit for farming is becoming very scarce. It is only necessary to remind readers of the Oklahoma "rush," the "rush" to the Sioux reservation, and the other "rushes" which have taken place whenever any considerable tract fit for settlement has been thrown open. There is an immense area in the United States which may be made extremely productive by irrigation, but this is not being prepared for settlement at all in proportion to the natural increase of population, not to speak of the immigration. Then it must be conceded that what is known was the Middle West, particularly parts of Texas, Kansas, and Nebraska, has during the last few years received very much of a black eye, by reason of crop failures and other causes. British Columbia can offer to settlers a large area of land in a climate which, all things considered, is as favorable as any to be had on the continent. More actual loss and discomfort are suffered in some parts of the United States by a single storm than a man would experience in a lifetime in this province. With some knowledge of the conditions which exist elsewhere, I feel warranted in saying that there is no part of the continent where a man, who farms with ordinary intelligence and industry, can count more certainly upon a comfortable living and a fair provision for old age than in this province. Good laws, well administered, good educational facilities, equal rights and the thorough confidence of the people in their institutions are among the advantages which this country possesses, and they are not the least among them.

It seems to me that the one thing needed at this particular time is that the province shall take a step forward. The time has come to challenge the attention of the world. It ought to be possible to add a hundred thousand people to the population during the next decade. The State of Washington added over 270,000 people to its population between 1880 and 1890. This was directly attributable to the construction of the Northern Pacific railway. It was the policy of that railway company to make Washington a household word on two continents. The result was a wonderful inflow of capital and population. With this example before us, it seems as if our legislature has no excuse for refusing its sanction to any well devised policy calculated to interest capitalists and immigrants in our magnificent province. ONLOOKER.

E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public

Loans Effected, Rents and Income Collected, Deeds Prepared, Etc., Etc.

FOR SALE--20,000 ACRES FARMING LAND

In contiguous Blocks; Beautifully watered; forming one of the finest estates in the Province; house and farm buildings, 2000 cattle; 50 to 80 horses; easy approach; good roads; railways projected to property and the estate is in close proximity to some of the best developed, most promising gold mines in the District. The price of the whole is extremely moderate. Principals only treated with.

FOR SALE--A 1388-ACRE FARM

About 1000 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

120 Head Cattle 1 pedigree Hereford Bull.

12 Horses.

Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements.

Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies and gent's), Bridles, etc.

Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.

9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Roothouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.

7 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corralls, &c.

Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Cooking Utensils, Crockery, etc., etc.

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.

The Gattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the place. The bunch grass on the hills in the vicinity covers many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valleys.

The Climate is not severe, the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains.

The Title is Crown Grant. Immediate possession can be given.

The South West Kootenay and Osoyoos Divisions of Yale District, British Columbia, judging from the actual ore products of the mines to date, are destined in the next year or two to be the richest and most important mineral centres in the world.

These localities are rapidly settling up and as farm land is limited great inducement is offered to any person or corporation having capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work these estates. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188. TELEPHONE NO. 74.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—All cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease relieved in 30 minutes and quickly cured, by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose convinces. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

Caswell's North Saanich Creamery Butter in pounds, at Fell & Co.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Make simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:

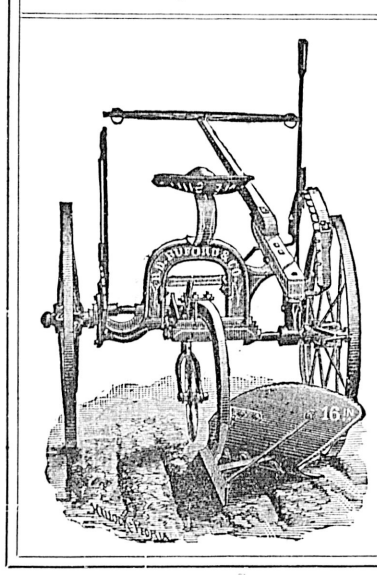
JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England. oc16

TRY

The German Pain and Rheumatic Cure for cramps, chill, colic, diarrhœa, dysentery and all bowel complaints; bruises, sprains, rheumatism, neuralgia, colds, etc. It is the best medicine in the market. Give it a trial; if it does not give satisfaction it will cost you nothing. Remember the place, corner Government and Bay streets. It is manufactured and sold only by BENTLEY & McGREGOR. ja20-1m

NOTICE—No shooting allowed on Fairfield Farm; trespassers will be prosecuted. au31

PLOWS, HARROWS, SEEDERS



Buford Sulky Plows, 14 and 16 in. cut, $45.

Oliver Chilled Plows, From $6 and upwards.

Oliver Steel Plows, From $7 and upwards.

Essex Centre, Advance and Frost & Wood Plows.

Spring-Tooth, Disc and Drag Harrows.

Massey-Harris New Style Combined Hoe Drill and Spring-Tooth Broadcast Seeder.

E. G. PRIOR & Co (LIMITED LIABILITY) VICTORIA, VANCOUVER and KAMLOOPS.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

FOR FAMILY USE, IS THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Ask Your Grocer for It. Have No Other.

MANUFACTURED BY

Red Crown Roller Mills, ALBANY, OREGON. au1

SHORTHAND.

Pitman's system, taught in twenty-five lessons for $25. Proficiency Guaranteed. Address 3 Centre Road, Spring Ridge. ap14

CHAS. HAYWARD, Funeral Director & Embalmer, 52 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA. ★★ The largest and best appointed Undertaking Establishment in the Province.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1,000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE, 133 Government Street. Private entrance on Pandora Street. oc18

STEAMERS AND SHIPS

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DESPATCH A STEAMER EVERY FIVE days for San Francisco, carrying Her Majesty's mails, from Outer Wharf at 8 p.m.

City of Puebla - - Feb. 2

R. P. RITHET & CO. Agents. mch26

C. P. Navigation Co., Limited.

TIME TABLE NO. 25

Takes effect January 1, 1895.

Vancouver Route:

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday at 13.15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route:

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island—Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.

For Plumper's Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby and Pender Islands—Friday at o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria—Monday at 13.15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route:

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports the ——— and —— of each month at — o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route:

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound Ports the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. Victoria, Jan. 1st, 1895.

GEO. A. SARGISON. NOTARY PUBLIC. Accountant & Agent, 48 LANGLEY ST.

The Colonist.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1895.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY BY THE COLONIST PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED LIABILITY.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager. | A. G. SARGISON, Secretary.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Per year (postage free to any part of Canada) $10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week (if delivered) 25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Per year (postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States) ..... $ 2 00
Six months 1 25
Three months 75

Subscriptions in all cases are payable *strictly in advance.*

ADVERTISING RATES:

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates: Per line, solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:

More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 60 cents.

More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 40 cents.

Not more than one week, 30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted only for every day insertion.

Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly contracts.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid Nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil:—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.50

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

GOOD FOR

PARTS 1 TO 20 INCLUSIVE

NAME.....

P.O.....

Masterpieces from the Art Galleries of the World.

With three Coupons and 10 cents each part.

WHAT THE CONVENTIONS TAUGHT.

Those who listened to the very interesting discussion at the conventions of the horticulturists and the dairymen must have come to the conclusion that it is impossible to grow good fruit and to make the best butter without taking a great deal of pains. It could be seen that both in fruit-growing and in butter-making the greatest as well as the most constant attention must be paid to detail. Neglect, carelessness and ignorance are the greatest enemies to success. The happy-go-lucky style will never do either in the orchard or the dairy. And it is the same in cultivating flowers. Plants and trees have hosts of enemies, animal and vegetable. These enemies must be watched assiduously or the labors of years may be lost in a season or two. Insects almost too small to be seen by the naked eye and vegetable growths which appear to the uninitiated to be harmless or of but little consequence, may, if left to do their work or to grow, do an amount of mischief which it will be most difficult to repair. The fruit raiser and the floriculturist must be always on the watch. They must not only know what to do in every exigency, but they must be ready to do it at the right time and in the right way. From what the attentive listener to the discussions heard he was forced to the conclusion that preparing the ground for an orchard or garden and planting trees and sowing seeds are the least part of the work. To the careful orchardist and gardener trees and plants are the objects of the greatest solicitude. He cannot afford to neglect them for a week.

It is much the same with the dairy. The man who wants to make his dairy a success must take great pains in the choice of his cows. They should be of the best breeds; they should be in good health; they must be well housed and well fed. Milk being an exceedingly delicate fluid and most susceptible of contamination, it must be treated with the utmost care. It should never by any chance be exposed to influences which destroy its purity or injure its flavor. The quality of the butter made from it depends upon the care that is taken to keep it pure and sweet. The reason why there is so much inferior butter and so much ill-flavored milk is that sufficient care is not taken to keep the cows under favorable conditions, and to protect the milk from contaminating influences.

It may be said that it is too much bother to be continually fussing about trees and plants, and to take as much care of cows as if they were human beings. But if it could be proved that this care and attention pay in the long run, that in fact success is impossible without them, the people who talk in this way might be induced to change their views. The lesson which the convention taught is a necessary and a wholesome one. What has ruined a great number of fruit trees in the gardens of the town and its suburbs? Simply want of attention. Trees which could be made to yield good crops of fruit are now, for want of proper looking after, nothing but nests for all kinds of insect pests and centres from which disease is spread. What gardens and what grounds in the city and suburbs are the most beautiful and in the most flourishing condition? Those that are best attended to—those with which the greatest pains are taken. It has in this Province become a desirable object to raise the best fruit, but the best fruit can only be raised by those who know how to treat the trees and who do not think time spent in taking care of them wasted.

It is precisely the same with the dairies. A complete revolution has been effected in dairy management in several parts of Canada. Farmers have found that it pays to treat their cows well and to have proper utensils for keeping the milk sweet and clean. The result is the big export of cheese and butter and the cash which those dairy products bring into the country. Canadian farmers are finding that carelessness and neglect in the management of dairies are waste of the worst and least excusable kind.

MISLEADING FIGURES.

It is said that figures cannot lie. That is in a sense true, but everyone who has examined statistical statements closely knows that figures cleverly manipulated can be made to convey a false or an exceedingly inaccurate impression. What Mr. Laurier said the other day when comparing the increase of the population of Montreal between the decades 1871-81 and 1881-91 is a case in point. He stated that the increase of the population of Montreal in the former decade, during which the country had a revenue tariff, was 31 per cent., and in the latter, during which the National Policy was in force, the increase was 39 per cent.

This bald statement is correct as far as the figures go, but it is not by any means correct as to the influence of the protective tariff on the city, as it did not take in towns and villages which are not included within the corporate limits of the city, but which are to all intents and purposes parts of Montreal and their inhabitants are known as Montrealers. As the business, manufacturing and other, of Montreal increased these suburban municipalities increased in population. Rent being lower in them than in the centre of the city, and as they were better places to bring up children in than the crowded lanes of the city proper many mechanics, clerks and others who worked in the city lived in the pleasant places outside its limits. They consequently owed the increase of their population between 1881 and 1891 to the increase of business done in the city of Montreal. In order, therefore, to make a fair comparison of the increase of Montreal during the two decades the increase of the whole county of Hochelaga should be considered. "The population of Montreal and Hochelaga," the Montreal Gazette says, "between 1871 and 1881 increased from 132,865 to 195,516, or by 62,451. From 1881 to 1891 it increased from 195,316 to 297,648, or by 102,332. It is by these figures and not by those of the prescribed corporate limits that the growth of Montreal in ten years of protection is to be judged."

Anyone who is at all fair-minded must see that the Gazette is right. The outskirts of the city owed their extension to the activity of the centre. If protection had not increased the manufactures of the city some of these suburban municipalities would have remained sleepy villages, stationary as to population, and others of them would never have had an existence at all. We may add that we are very far from accusing Mr. Laurier of having intentionally attempted to deceive his hearers and the country at large. He most likely believed that the figures which he gave were in every respect correct. He is not a business man and it probably never entered his head that there were facts and circumstances left out of his calculations that ought to have been taken into consideration, and that if due weight had been given to them his conclusions would have been materially different. The candid reader will therefore have to admit that in political calculations it is not safe to place too much reliance on mere figures.

FARMERS AND FREE TRADE.

Canadians are told that free trade—English free trade—is a fine thing for the farmers and that protection is ruinous to them. In England the people have had the kind of trade policy which we are told is specially favorable to the agricultural class for nearly fifty years, and consequently if Canadian free traders tell the truth England, and the British Islands generally, must be the Paradise of farmers. Such a good system working steadily for so long a time must have produced the very best results, and British farmers must be the most to be envied of all agriculturists. Are they? If they are, they and their friends do not know when they are well off, for they are complaining most bitterly. The Mark Lane Express, which is the English farmers' paper, tells the world what fifty years of free trade have done for that class. In its issue of January 7, it says:

There can be no more terrible and at the same time convincing object-lesson as to the present state of agriculture than a glance through the bankruptcy report of the year which has just come to an end. The subject is a painful one, but it is necessary to face it boldly and to appreciate its meaning. To put the matter broadly, we may say that ever since 1889 there has been an increase in the number of bankrupts who have been described as farmers. In 1890 there were 240, in 1891 there were 260, in 1892 the figures had increased to 320, and in 1893 it had grown to no less a number than 373. Last year (1894) it is true that there was a slight decrease, for the figures stood at 347—a decrease of 26. This, however, is not anything upon which we can congratulate ourselves, for the total is still serious enough to make any thinking man pause and consider what it portends. What does it mean? It means that on 347 days out of the 365 which make up one year, there is a farmer who is adjudged a bankrupt.

It is not to be supposed that the organ of a prosperous class would express itself in this way. If only a few farmers were in difficulties it would not assume this desponding tone. It is quite evident that in its opinion the whole farming class is suffering grievously, and that unless something is done to help the British farmer his condition, deplorable as it is, will become worse still. The Express goes on to say:

Our readers know only too well how needless it was to set out these figures to prove the desperate straits to which the farmer has been reduced; but, unfortunately, the general public does not appreciate the fact. If the public did understand all that it means there would be immediate relief, for then there would be such an expression of public opinion that no government could afford to ignore it. As it is the government will do nothing—if we except the appointment of a Royal Commission, which, of course, means nothing more or less than the shelving of the matter for an indefinite period—so long as the complaint is confined to the farmers.

When the Mark Lane Express says that the English farmer is reduced to "desperate straits," it is worse than foolish for any Canadian free trader, so called, to try to make his countrymen believe that English farmers are very well off and that they live easy lives. Further evidence of the straits to which these farmers, in a country which has had half a century's experience of free trade, are reduced, is contained in the following paragraph from the same paper:

We must note that 242 farmers entered into deeds of arrangements during the year, which, strange to say, is exactly the same number as last year. This, of course, is practically bankruptcy, although there may be technical differences. Further than this, 469 farmers have found it necessary to give bills of sale over their belongings during the twelve months—a fact which shows how serious their position must have been. We sincerely trust the New Year may prove better; and we wish that we could think so, but—alas! the outlook is still black.

There are, we dare say, Canadian journalists and politicians who will declare that the prospect of the British farmer is bright, but what intelligent man will believe them when the Mark Lane Express declares that it is black? If after fifty years of free trade the British farmers are in "desperate straits" what warrant have the farmers of the Dominion to conclude that they would be better off if Mr. Laurier should obtain for them the same kind of free trade? Like causes produce like effects, and the trade system under which British agriculture languishes is not likely to be beneficial to Canadian agriculture.

THE PRINCIPLE AT STAKE.

It is greatly to be regretted that the Board of School Trustees had not the moral courage to come to a definite decision in the Heath case. The offence of which Mr. Heath was accused was against the fundamental principle of our public school system. That system is undenominational or non-sectarian. It is at all times of the very first importance that the schools under it shall maintain their undenominational character. The teacher, therefore, who in the performance of his duty casts reflections upon any denomination of Christians or ridicules its tenets, commits an offence which no Board of Trustees can afford to overlook. All who are entrusted with the administration of the school law, from the highest to the lowest, are in good faith bound to see that the religious convictions and feelings of persons of all denominations are respected by those to whom the education of the children is entrusted. Common honesty demands that the undenominational principle be rigidly maintained, but a school in which the teacher is permitted to outrage the feelings of persons of any religious persuasion cannot be said in any true sense to be non-sectarian. To us the duty of the Trustees seems so plain that we cannot understand how they could make any mistake about it. They should first find out whether the teacher has committed the offence laid to his charge, and then, if he were found guilty, dispense with his services with the least possible delay.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, and in this way positively cures catarrh.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. The first dose greatly benefits. Sold in Victoria by D. R. Campbell.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

Lace curtains, chenille curtains, muslin curtains, silk stripe curtains; all very cheap at Weiler Bros.

Fell & Co. have a well selected stock of wines and liquors for the Christmas trade.

WALTER BAKER & CO.
The Largest Manufacturers of
PURE, HIGH GRADE
COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES
On this Continent, have received
HIGHEST AWARDS
from the great
Industrial and Food
EXPOSITIONS
In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations.
Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and *costs less than one cent a cup.*
SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.
WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

FOR THE TEETH & BREATH
TEABERRY
PRICE 25¢
ZOFESA CHEMICAL TORONTO

JUST ARRIVED Direct from London, England, the latest novelties of Christmas and Holiday Goods. Call and make your selection for your Christmas Tree. Little money goes a long way. Pure Home-made Candies at W. J. TIPPINS', 111 Yates street, above Douglas.
no10

USE
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures
Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.

Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for British Columbia.

If you wish prompt shipment, close quotations, high class WE ARE THE PEOPLE.
WINDOW SHADES,
BRASS FIXTURES, POLES, TRIMMINGS, ROOM MOULDINGS, ETC.
MENZIE, TURNER & CO.,
Office, Warehouse and Factories, 8, 10 and 12 Liberty St., (late the Macfarlane Shade Co.

GEO. POWELL & CO.
CHEAPSIDE
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES AND RANGES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,
CUTLERY, ETC.
See their "Duchess of Oxford" Range.
CHEAPSIDE 127 Government Street.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)
CAPITAL (With power to increase.) ..... £600,000, $2,920,000.
RESERVE ..... £275,000, $1,338,333.
HEAD OFFICE: - - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
BRANCHES:
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON (KOOTENAY LAKE).
IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.
AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:
CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank. Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada. In UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency) New York. Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago. In AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. HONOLULU—Bishop & CO.
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.
Victoria, B.C., Jan. 1, 1895. ap5 GEO. GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

PORTFOLIOS

For the MASTERPIECES OF THE ART GALLERIES have been received and are for sale at this office. Price 50 cents. Complete your file of the Folios without delay. Full number now on hand.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

We have reduced some of our Old Patterns in Brussels, Tapestry, Moquette and Wool Carpets. These Carpets are just as good in quality as the very latest designs; but the styles change so rapidly that we are bound to have some left on our hands. We offer these goods at prices which will suit your pockets, and which will give you good service. The Sale at these special figures will commence February 1st and continue through the whole month. We want to clear this line in order to make room for several thousand yards now on the way.

WEILER BROS.

MARVELOUS LINIMENT AND MIXTURE
Cures Rheumatism
—AND ALL KINDS OF—
SPRAINS, PAINS AND ACHES.
READ A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 17, 1893.
Dean & Cryderman,
Victoria, British Columbia,
GENTLEMEN,—Was troubled with rheumatism so bad I could hardly walk, and was cured by using your Marvelous Rheumatic Cure.
A. MCNEILL,
New York Hotel.

Victoria, B.C.,
Dean & Cryderman,
Victoria, British Columbia,
DEAR SIRS,—Had a bad sprained ankle, used Marvelous Liniment and was entirely cured in three days.
GEORGE SCHMIDT,
Steitz Restaurant.

To Dean & Cryderman, druggists,
GENTLEMEN,—With much pleasure I add my testimony to your valuable Marvelous Rheumatic Cure. For three months I suffered terrible pain. Could not move only by the aid of two sticks. I have only taken two bottles of the medicine and two of the Liniment, and I can now go without sticks, and hope after the third bottle to go to work.
Yours very thankfully,
S. NORMAN,
48 Oswego street, corner Michigan street.

DEAN & CRYDERMAN
SOLE AGENTS,
Corner Yates and Broad Streets, no14 Victoria, B. C.

AUCTION SALES.

PLINY E. DAVIS & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
OFFICE AND SALESROOMS, - - - 38 AND 40 YATES ST.
Liberal advances made on consignments, Stocks of merchandise and furniture of dwellings bought for spot cash. ja30

AUCTION SALE
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M.
Crockery, Fine China (in sets), Choice Bric-a-Brac, J. G. & Sons' Almond Ware, Rattan Chairs (fancy patterns), Mirrors and Fancy Articles, Furniture, Mattresses, Parlor and Cooking Stoves, Miscellaneous Articles, Fine Tea (in 5 and 10 lb. figured boxes), lot Groceries, etc.
Sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms at sale.
PLINY E. DAVIS & CO.
fe1 3t Auctioneers.

H. CUTHBERT & CO.
FURNTURE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
Acting under instructions from a gentleman giving up housekeeping, and also from Mr. E. R. Mathews, who is giving up business, we will sell by auction at our rooms,
On Tuesday, Feb. 5th, at 2 p.m.
a large quantity of
FURNITURE
Carpets, Books, Pictures and Effects,
Including very fine solid walnut bookcase, capital bed lounge, single lounger oak and walnut tables, dining table, walnut sideboard with bevelled glass, 6 cane chairs and 2 arm chairs, solid walnut Pembroke table, Brussels tapestry and wool carpets, 2 sets of Scott's Works, very fine edition of Shakespeare, 3 vols. Life of Sir John A. Macdonald (in morocco), several works of fiction, a large number of German standard and scientific works, oak bed set, 3 ash bed sets, 6 bedsteads and mattresses, 10 Clipper mattresses, blankets, toilet sets, a large quantity of dishes and crockery, 12 lamps, very fine Jubilee cooking range (in good order), fine Premier cook stove (No. 8), kitchen tables, cupboards and meat safe, handsome hall heating stove (self-feeder) Franklin open grate heating stove, 2 large heating stoves, 2 small heating stoves, complete set of carpenter's tools in chest, surgeon's operating table, a large number of pictures. It is impossible to itemize the large assemblage of goods. These goods have got to be sold, and our friends know that when we say this we mean it. Terms cash.
HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.,
ja26 Leading Auctioneers.

AUCTION
Mortgagee's Land Sale—Valuable Improved Farm, Sea Island.
Monday, 11th February, 11 a.m.
I have been instructed by the mortgagee to sell at my salesrooms, Wharf street, Victoria, that splendid improved farm situate on Sea Island, North Arm of Fraser River, and well known as Angus C. Fraser's Ranch. This is considered one of the finest farms on the River, and is about six miles from Vancouver by the North Arm road.
The property consists of those pieces or parcels of land known as Section 18 and north half of Section 19, and Fractional Sections numbered 7 and 17, also an island on said Fractional Sections numbered 17 and 18, all in Block V, North, Range 6 West, in the District of New Westminster, except 5 acres of said island heretofore granted to J. H. Todd, on which is erected the Richmond Cannery (the adjoining lands are well suited for a cannery) excepting Section 17, exclusive of the island. Said lands said to contain 233 acres, more or less. There is a fine barn that cost about $2,000, 2 story dwelling house, orchard and other improvements. There is about 160 acres, more or less, cleared lands, and the property is well dyked.
Terms of sale—One half cash, balance in two years at 7 per cent. interest.
ja22 G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

PROVINCIAL CATTLE MARKET.
AUCTION WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20
—OF—
LIVE AND DEAD STOCK.
Advances against consignments. Entries to be advertised must be in one week befor sale.
Please note that we BUY FURNITURE FOR CASH and all kinds of merchandise in connection with our ordinary business.
HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.,
ja31 Leading Auctioneers.

WM. T. HARDAKER,
AUCTIONEER,
At the Old Stand, Douglas Street, near Yates.
Business carried on as before.
Money advanced on goods for absolute sale.
Household Goods, etc., etc., bought to any amount for Spot Cash. ja11-tf

SIMEON DUCK. THOS. T. HULL.
S. DUCK & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
House, Land and Commission Agents.
Cash advanced on goods for absolute sale.
Account Sales promptly settled.
DUCK BUILDING, NO. 58 BROAD STREET.
The most commodious storage in the Province. ja1-1mo

MORTGAGEE'S SALE—Under power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd of June, 1893, and registered in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, in Charge Book vol 12, folio 151, No. 14975B, tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 8th of February, 1895, for the purchase of Lots 10.36, Haywood avenue, Victoria City, and the six-roomed cottage and improvements thereon. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
C. C. PEMBERTON,
No. 39½ Langley street,
ja26-td Solicitor for Mortgagee.

FOR THE NORTH
(The trip including Skidegate.)

STEAMER BARBARA BOSCOWITZ
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will sail for Fort Simpson and way ports, via Vancouver, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, at 7 p.m., from Spratt's Wharf. For freight or passage apply to
CAPT. J. D. WARREN, Manager,
ja31 6 Trounce Avenue.

EVERYBODY IS LOOKING FOR A RAISE

YOU CAN HAVE THE BEST IN THE MARKET BY USING

KEEWATIN FLOUR.

AUCTION SALES.

Feb. 2—Groceries, jams, etc. S. Duck & Co.
Feb. 4—Crockery, China, furniture, etc. Pliny E. Davis & Co.
Feb. 5—Furniture, etc. H. Cuthbert & Co:
Feb 11—Valuable improved farm. G. Byrnes.
Feb. 20—Live and dead stock. H. Cuthbert & Co.

THE CITY.

THE Wm Sticknorth arson case will again be proceeded with in the city police court Monday.

THE monthly report of the Chief of the Fire Department shows that there were eight fires during January, involving a loss of $4,575.

THE King's Daughters have announced Thursday, February 21, as the date upon which they intend to give their entertainment, which will be of a very interesting and novel nature.

THE inland revenue returns for the past month are as follows: Spirits, $5,807 13; malt, $915 98; tobacco, $2,920 62; cigars, $778 95; petroleum inspection, $160 60; rent of land, $3 40; total, $10,586 68.

NO decision in the case of Daniel Connors, charged with being in possession of stolen property belonging to Martin Morgan, was reached in the police court yesterday. The case has been postponed till Monday.

THERE was a fair attendance in the A. O. U. W. hall last evening at the social dance given under the auspices of the Iolanthe Club. The music of the Richardson orchestra was one of many pleasant features of the event.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the James Bay Athletic Association will be held at the club house on Tuesday evening next, for the election of officers for the ensuing year and other usual business.

CITY Librarian Dr. James McGregor reports having loaned to the public 1,855 books during the month of January. Of these 1,043 were given out to gentlemen and 812 to ladies. The highest issue in any one day was 143, the average being 60 volumes.

THE legislative library has just received a large consignment of government publications from New South Wales, including the statutes of that colony and reports on dairying, wool, fisheries, timber, etc., etc, numbering in all about fifty volemes. Some of these are of exceptional inecrest.

HAVING been liberated from custody, the prosecution paying all expenses involved in her seizure, Capt. Charles Spring's sloop Annie left for the West coast last evening in tow of the steamer Maudo. The latter vessel is on her regular fortnightly trip and carries besides a good freight about the usual number of passengers.

THE employes of the Victoria post office acknowledge the receipt of the arrears of provisional allowance up to date, and desire to sincerely thank Messrs. Earle and Prior, Ms.P., His Lorship Bishop Perrin, the Board of Trade, His Worship the Mayor and Council and the citizens of Victoria, for their sympathy, and the result of their untiring efforts on their behalf.

THE following programme will be rendered at the Y.M.C.A. popular concert to-night: Stereopticon views by Postmaster Nosh Shakespeare; subject, "Bob the Fireman," "Cash Three," "Joseph in Egypt"; humorous dialogue, "How to Make Lodgings Pay Double," Miss Stoddart and Messrs. Stoddart and Jackman; Scotch song, Mr. Patterson; piano solo, Miss Haughton; and selection by Prof. Francis' orchestra.

THERE are a number of very bad boys in and about Spring Ridge, who not only perpetrate all sorts of mischief and depredations, but are proficient in the use of language of the foulest kind. On Thursday night some of them visited a vacant house at the head of Pandora street, owned by Captain Rudlin, and smashed several expensive windows. The Captain is determined if he can find out who they are to make an example of them.

THE following cases were disposed of in Supreme court chambers yesterday before Mr. Justice Drake: Hinton and Penney vs. Turpel—Application by plaintiff for leave to sign final judgment under order xiv, for the amount endorsed on the writ of summons and for costs. Leave was granted and defendant was given a week's further time in which to deliver his defence. Gurney vs. Braden—Braden Bros., claimant's, receive costs, the execution creditors withdrawing.

THE regular weekly meeting of the Sir William Wallace Society took place last night, when Dr. Lang delivered an instructive and interesting lecture on "Thomas Chalmers, D D," to a very large and attentive audience. Dr. Lang, in speaking on the life of the great preacher of Scotland, said: "On Scotland's long list of great and good men there is no greater name than that of Dr. Thomas Chalmers, nor, indeed, a greater man in his line in this century." The lecturer described his boyhood, his young manhood spent at college, mentioning his particular mathematical ability and scientific attainments and his entry upon the service of the church. After describing his efforts during his occupancy of the pulpit at Kilmany, his scientific efforts, his literary aspirations, his marriage and finally his transference to a charge in Glasgow, which place was destined to be the scene of his greatest triumphs, Dr. Lang described his call to St. Andrew's, then his appointment to the chair of theology in the University of Edinburgh, and finally the prominent part he took in the events which culminated in the formation of the Free Kirk of Scotland. Dr. Lang then pictured the great divine's later days. At the conclusion of the lecture Rev. Dr. Campbell proposed a vote of thanks, which was seconded by the Rev. R. G. Murison, both gentlemen complimenting the lecturer on his marked ability. The balance of the evening was devoted to the usual class of entertainment. Mr. Wm. Anderson supplied pipe music for dancing, and songs were sung by R. Paterson, R. H. Jameson, Chief Russell and others.

RUMOR has it that a public meeting will be held this evening to protest against the proposed expense of submitting the adjudication of the filter bed plans to the city engineers of Toronto and Hamilton.

THE schooner Glad Tidings reports that while waiting at one of the Indian villages for her Indian crew a bomb, ready capped, was found in the forecastle of the sealer Triumph. This is now in possession of the provincial police.

NOTHING was done yesterday in the proceedings for the dissolution of the injunction restraining the assignees in the Pianta case from interfering in any way with the estate. The matter comes up before Mr. Justice Crease, but was adjourned until 11 a.m. to day. It is thought that there will be another adjournment.

FIRE was discovered between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning at No. 23 Toronto street, occupied by Alfred Wylde. The heat and light was the only warning which the occupants had of their danger. The neighbors got in effective work on the blaze before the alarm was sounded, and although the whole brigade was called out damage was done to the extent of about $500.

THE third of the series of free Saturday evening entertainments will be given by the I.O.G.T. lodges of this city in the Temperance hall, Pandora street, this evening, when Rev. W. L. Clay, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, will deliver a short address. There will also be a programme consisting of songs, recitations, etc, and a laughable farce entitled "Arabella's Poor Relations."

MR. A. L. Belyea yesterday applied to Police Magistrate Macrae for the summary hearing of the gambling house charge laid against Proprietor Cook of the Beehive, for whom he applied. The Magistrate declined to accept the office of trial judge, and it is understood that Mr. Belyea will apply to the Supreme court for a mandamus to compel him so to do. In the meantime the hearing stands adjourned.

THE Methodist missionary schooner Glad Tidings, under command of Captain Oliver, arrived in port from the West Coast yesterday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Pierce, the native Indian missionary who travels on board her, reports that she left Fort Simpson on the 7th ult., and stopping at Nawhittie left a band of Christian workers there. They had summer like weather for seven days and rounding Cape Scott and Cape Cook visited all the Indian tribes on the coast.

REV. W. D BARBER will leave Liverpool for Victoria on Thursday, and will upon his arrival here resume the pastorate of St. Saviour's church, Victoria West. It is understood he will be accorded a hearty reception by his old congregation. Rev. Canon Paddon, who has been filling his place while away, will, it is said, when relieved temporarily take charge of St. James church, James Bay. On the 14th inst. His Lordship the Bishop and Miss Perrin will leave on their holiday trip to England.

THAT jolly little comedienne, Nellie McHenry, who will be remembered as having favored us with a visit three years ago, will arrive from Nanaimo at noon to day with her company, and will present the latest success, "A Night at the Circus," at the Victoria theatre this afternoon at a grand ladies and children's matinee, to be held at 2 o'clock. Reserved seats for the matinee can be had at Jamieson's up to 1:30, after that at the theatre box office. Matinee prices are: Orchestra chairs, 75c; dress circle and orchestra circle, 50c. Children will be admitted to any part of the house for 25c. The programme will be repeated in the evening; usual prices.

CHIEF SHEPPARD, with Sergeant Hawton and Constables Perdue, Cameron and Macdonald, last night made a successful and well planned raid on the Chinese fan-tan games which have been running at the back of 41 Fisgard street for some time. The room in which the Chinese Goddess of Fortune was worshipped is approached from Fisgard street by a long and narrow passage, defended by two oaken doors nearly three inches thick, and as the passage is low, Constable Cameron found it impossible to weaken the first door, though armed with a sixteen pound sledge hammer. Chief Sheppard directed him to a smaller door cut in the back of an adjacent store and after a few blows it gave way, Constables Cameron and Perdue pushing their way into a room crowded with Mongolians, who tried to escape by a back door only to be driven back by Sergeant Hawton and Constable Macdonald. Three fan-tan tables were in full blast; buttons, sticks and markers being scattered around in great profusion, but the dealers or players managed to secure all the money in sight. For a few minutes the Chinamen seemed anxious to force their way out by sheer strength, but though thirty five of them were present they thought discretion the better part of valor, and nine of them, including all the dealers and proprietors of the three tables, were handcuffed and taken to the station. The layouts and the gambling paraphernalia were taken as evidence and the tables themselves reduced to splinters. One Chinaman in his anxiety to escape ran his head through a pane of glass and received an ugly looking scalp wound, but this was the only casualty. The Chinamen were "taken completely by surprise."

"Where are you going my pretty maid?
I'm going to see Nellie McHenry, sir!" she said.
"May I go with you, my pretty maid?
If you pay for the tickets, sir!" she said.

"What will we see there, my pretty maid?
The best of farce-comedies, sir!" she said.
"With singing and dancing, my pretty maid?
The finest on earth, sir!" she said.

"I'm glad I went with you, my pretty maid,
Was it not charming, sir!" she said.
"Now will you marry me, my pretty maid?
I'll tell you to night at the Circus, sir!" she said.

Montgomery's quick selling and popular chocolate creams are still 25c. per lb. Fresh daily. ‡

Drink Victoria-Phœnix Lager Beer.

MR. LEO BRADLEY

Receives pupils for organ, piano, singing and 'cello. Lessons given at pupil's residence when desired. Sight singing and elementary violin classes conducted at small fees Choirmaster and organist R.E. church. Address 101 Pandora street. ja6

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Football Attractions Here and at Nanaimo—Interest in Baseball Reviving.

The chief attraction in the sporting line to-day will be a game of association football on the Caledonian grounds this afternoon. The competing teams are the Victoria rugby club and the Wanderers. Association rules will somewhat handicap the rugby players, but for this they expect to be able to make up. The teams will wear their club colors and will line up as below:

Victoria Rugby.		*Wanderers.*
B. H. T. Drake	Goal	G. Partridge
J. R. Bullen, F. Smith	Backs	J. Hook, C. Glen
J. M. Miller, T. C. Pooley, D H. Warden	Half Backs	J. Deckers, A. Goward, A. Milligan
G. L. Siday, P. Hansen, J. F. Foulkes, E. A. Gibson, H. B. Haines (C.)	Forwards	A. Johnston, R. McCann, J. Deck, W. Peden, A. Goward

RUGBY.

HORNETS V. WESTMINSTER WANDERERS.

The Nanaimo Wanderers will play a league match at Queen's park, Westminster, to-day with the Westminster Wanderers. The Hornets will be represented as follows: Goal, S. Peele; three quarters, C. Peele, F. Lefroy, H. Tovey; halfs, T. Oddy, H. Jorand; forwards, Allison, Kemp, Homer, Leamy, Score, Kelly, Mahoney, Bloomfield and Duncan.

The first catalogue of '95 cycles is just to hand, being that of the Pope Manufacturing Co., makers of the celebrated "Columbia" bicycles. For beauty of design and excellence of construction the '95 Columbia cannot be excelled. Some of the new features embodied in the Columbia are the narrow-tread crank-shaft bearings with ⅜ in. balls, light continuous cranks, improved chains and sprockets, and large tubing and hubs, all the tubing being drawn down very thin and made of nickel-steel. The Columbia light roadster, ladies wheel and racer, will, it is expected, be sold at $115 or $120, while the Hartford, a medium grade wheel by the same makers, will sell at $70 to $90.

There is talk of forming several baseball teams for the coming season, three or four prominent baseball enthusiasts having announced their intention of getting teams together.

There will be a general practice of the Y.M.C.A. football team on Beacon Hill this afternoon.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

News From the West Coast Sealing Grounds—Keen Competition in the Oriental Trade.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the Shippers' Association at Seattle on Thursday last, discussion was had on the matter of urging the Great Northern railroad to put on a line of China steamers to the Orient, and the secretary was instructed to correspond with several other parties regarding the matter. The association is working hard for the consummation of this scheme and the prospect is good that something will be accomplished in the establishment of this line. In connection with the new project a San Francisco dispatch of yesterday says:

"That a determined fight between the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company and the Pacific Mail and Occidental lines, for the Oriental trade, is about to be begun seems probable. The Canadian Pacific agency announces that hereafter a steamer will arrive and depart at Vancouver from Yokohama every fourteen days, instead of every twenty-one days, as at present. Arrangements are also being made to have a connection by the Canadian Pacific with Hawaii. The Pacific Mail and Occidental & Oriental lines have made a combination interchanging tickets between San Francisco and Honolulu."

FIRST SEALING NEWS

Reports from the sealing grounds indicate a large number of seals this year. The schooners Columbia and James G. Swan, owned by the Makah Indians, have returned to Neah Bay with 120 and 93 skins, respectively. The crews say that the seals are more plentiful this year than usual. They predict big catches. Other vessels outside report making big catches.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamship Sikh, of the Northern Pacific line, will sail for the Orient on Wednesday.

Steamer Barbara Boscowitz sails for Northern British Columbia ports on Tuesday.

According to reports the British ship Andola, which left Tacoma for England with a cargo of 54 730 sacks of wheat on August 6 last, has gone ashore at Falmouth and is probably a total loss.

ENTERED.

Str. Islander.....from Vancouver.
" City of Kingston.... " Port Townsend.
" Rosalie..... " " "

CLEARED.

Str. Islander..... for Vancouver
" City of Kingston... " Port Townsend.
" Rosalie..... " " "
" Maude..... " West Coast.

CITY COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion to Be Proposed by Alderman Williams.

Alderman Williams has the following notices on the bulletin board of the city council:

1. That arrangements be made for sprinkling the streets, so that on the first appearance of dust the principal business streets shall be sprinkled.

2 To define the city's position as to Trounce avenue, so that either by the city or the owners the property shall be swept at least twice a week.

3 That tenders be called for removing the city garbage for a period not exceeding six months or until such time as other arrangements can be made.

4 That in future any authorized pipe-layer shall only be required to deposit $20 in lieu of $100 as now demanded for permission to open up a street. That the inspector be paid by owner or agent of property at the rate of 30 cents per hour for the actual time occupied by the inspector in inspecting pipe.

We Take Hood's

Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills, and we cannot praise them too highly. First, Hood's Sarsaparilla cured a swelling or bunch on my right breast, which was called a cancerous tumor. This winter we all had **The Grip**, but resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills and were soon well again. We all take Hood's Sarsaparilla when we feel bad or our blood is poor and it **always makes us well.** MRS. J. FALLOWFIELD, Brampton, Ontario.

Mrs. J. Fallowfield

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Take Hood's Pills for Sick Headache.

32 TAYLOR'S SAFES

AND VAULT DOORS withstand the furious flames in the two great fires which took place in Toronto last week, being subjected to the most severe tests, and invariably proved themselves to be FIRE-PROOF.

M. W. WAITT & CO.

64 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Sole Agents for Vancouver Island.

Obstinate Coughs.

Obstinate coughs yield to the grateful soothing action of Norway Pine Syrup. The racking persistent cough of consumptives is quickly relieved by this unrivalled throat and lung remedy. Price 25c. and 50c.

The dressmaking rooms at Spencer's Arcade are now open, and Miss Simpson will be

ALL parties interested in the formation of a Congregational church in Victoria are requested to communicate with Mr. Wm. Scowcroft, Lansdowne road.

The Plain Truth Tells.

Constipation, Headache, Biliousness and Bad Blood, are promptly cured by Burdock Blood Bitters, which acts upon the stomach, liver, bowels, and blood, curing all their diseases.

Carpenters' tools at Cheapside.

After La Grippe.

After la Grippe obstinate coughs, lung trouble, etc., frequently follow. There is no remedy so prompt, and at the same time effectual and pleasant, as Millburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites, which is the latest and best combination of anti-consumptive remedies. Price 50c. and $1 00 per bottle.

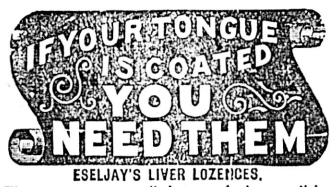
SPECIAL facilities for making blank books. R. T. Williams & Co., 28 Broad street.

Caswell's North Saanich Creamery Butter in pounds, at Fell & Co.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

A Business Finder.

MOSSBACK—How do you find business?
MERCHANT—Advertise for it, of course.



ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES.

They are not a cure all, but are the best medicine known for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from impure blood or sluggish liver.

25 CENTS A BOX

Ask Your Druggist For Them.

PAPER CUTTER KNIVES

and KNIVES OF PLANING MACHINES up to 60 inches in length can be ground on an AUTOMATIC KNIFE GRINDING MACHINE in the Engine Room of The Colonist Office.

Simpson, Strickland & Co.

DARTMOUTH, ENGLAND,

ENGINEERS, YACHT AND LAUNCH BUILDERS.

KINGDON TRADE MARK

SOLE MAKERS OF

Kingdon's Patent Machinery

—FOR—

STEAM LAUNCHES,
ELECTRIC LIGHT and
AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

We build and completely equip First-class Launches of all descriptions for Lake, Sea, River and Shallow Draught Work.

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE

First in Economy, Power, Speed and Lightness.

The materials and workmanship are the best.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST. fo24

The Westside Sale.

PRICES TALK in the same way that a good many people do. If you could trust all you see in advertisements, it would be easy enough to get a bargain anywhere; but human nature is frail, and it's well to get behind price and see quality.

HOURS OF TALK won't say as much as a glance at the contents of THE WESTSIDE STORE. Look it over and take some impressions home with you—even if you don't take anything else. They'll be useful to you some day. There's an old saying about the nimble penny being better than the slow sixpence. Believing in the proverb, we have made SPOT CASH our business creed. Little profits mean big patronage, and we've had reason to know that it does. We're trying it again for the ensuing week.

NOTHING STAYS long enough on the shelves to grow cobwebs. When any article shows a tendency to stick, out it goes at any price; hence the goods offered at this sale are nearly all of this winter's stock, and as desirable as money can buy.

SOME FOLKS call it luck when you find a dollar bill; anyone can be lucky who will take advantage of a sale like ours.

OVER 1,800 SALES FOR CASH have have made since Monday, the 7th instant, and as every sale should act as an advertisement, we expect to be busy this week.

J. HUTCHESON & Co.

Victoria, January 21st, 1895.

CLEARANCE SALE

—OF—

WINTER CLOTHING

—AND—

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

—AT—

S. REID'S,

No. 122 GOVERNMENT STREET.

SALE NOW ON

ja6

DO YOU

Want to buy a Suit or an Overcoat, or perhaps, a Pair of Pants? No doubt you do; but money is scarce, and the weather is so fine that you think you can get along for some time with your old ones. This is what a great many have to do at present; but if you are going to buy anything in our line see what we have, and our prices, before buying elsewhere. We have no shop-worn, old style goods to offer you; we send that class of goods to auction and let others handle it. Suits reduced from $10 00 and $12.00 to $7.50. We can sell you a Suit for $4.50. But our $7.50 Suit, all wool, good weight, is not equalled in the city. 20 per cent. off all Clothing; many lines, more.

GILMORE & M'CANDLESS,

NOS. 35 AND 37 JOHNSON STREET.

PULMONIC COUGH CURE

For Recent and Chronic COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

HALL & CO., PROPRIETORS,

Clarence Block, Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts

VICTORIA ARM.

FOR SALE—One of the finest sites on the Arm. Deep water frontage and running back to Gorge Road. Contains one and one-eighth acres, seven-roomed house, stables, etc. City water laid on. Twenty minutes' walk from tram car. Will be sold cheap. Apply to SWINERTON & ODDY, corner Gornment and Yates streets, or FLINT & PROSSER, Broad street. je6

AN UNLOSEABLE INCOME.

An annual premium of $353 20 for age 25 secures a $20,000 policy yielding to beneficiary an income of $1,000 per annum, absolutely for life. The Mutual Life Insurance Co, of New York, is the only company making such a guarantee.

HEISTERMAN & CO., Agents,
75 Government Street.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED FOR 12 MONTHS.

S. A. STODDART,

Watchmaker, Optician and Jeweler,

Manufacturer of first-class Watches and Jewelry. Repairing at moderate prices.

8-Day Striking Clock, Cathedral Gong, $5.00

68½ YATES STREET, VICTORIA. 'ap/

HANG WO HING KEE,

Importers and dealers in

Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods

NO. 31 CORMORANT STREET,

P.O. BOX 832. no20 VICTORIA, B.C

ANTHRACITE COAL

Try it in your furnace, self-feeder, or burner; burns in any stove; hardly any ash is clean and economical. Terms cash. or telephone orders for coal or wood to

SWINERTON & ODDY.

110 Government St. Tel. 491. 631.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

First Session of the Seventh Parliament.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY.

FRIDAY, February 1, 1895.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m.

Prayers by Rev. P. McF. Macleod.

Mr. Hunter presented a petition from 240 miners of Union against the coal mines regulation bill.

The house again went into committee on the land act amendment bill, Mr. Adams in the chair. Bill reported complete with amendments, after a general discussion of the land act lasting nearly three hours.

Hon. Mr. Turner presented a message from the Lieutenant-Governor transmitting supplementary estimates for the year ending 30th June 1896, and further supplementary estimates for the year ending 30th June 1895.

MINERAL ACT.

MR. SEMLIN resumed the adjourned debate on the motion for the second reading of the mineral act amendment bill. He objected to the substitution of the payment of $100 a year for the $100 worth of work heretofore required to be done each year for five years, to hold a claim.

HON. COL. BAKER pointed out that very little work can really be done for the $100 required to be spent annually, and that the idea of that provision, as of the one now proposed, was merely to give time for securing the capital needed for development, while at the same time ensuring that the mine would not be altogether neglected. The bill having been well considered in the mining committee he thought the house might safely pass it.

Bill read a second time, after further discussion.

HON. MR. TURNER introduced a bill to amend the horticultural board act, 1894; and he asked for the discharge of the order respecting the bill of this nature already introduced. Read a first time.

ASSESSMENT ACT.

HON. MR. TURNER moved the second reading of the assessment act amendment bill.

MR. SWORD expressed regret that the bill indicated a continuance of the mortgage tax.

MR. WILLIAMS spoke to the same effect, holding that this tax is apt to discourage the introduction of capital into the country.

HON. MR. DAVIE said this bill simply aims at the better collection of taxes by providing that their payment may not be evaded. With respect to the mortgage tax, as explained at the general elections, the matter is simply one of the distribution of taxation, and if this tax is taken off another will have to be put on. It may be that before next session the government will be able to make an entire revision of taxation so as to permit of the removal of the mortgage tax, for he felt that it can only be taken off as the result of a general rearrangement whereby the amount thus remitted will be made up from some other sources. He did not agree with the contention that this tax is at all a blow at capital, or that it has the effect of keeping money out of the province, loan company after loan company constantly coming into the province, the number increasing every day. What would, however, be a blow against capital—a distinct notice to capital not to come here, would be to permit such legislation as has been proposed whereby the public as a body would be brought into competition with private enterprises encouraged to come into the province, without any offer of purchase or compensation to the company whose business it may be desired to carry on as a public enterprise. The principal objection to the mortgage tax has been that it falls on the man whose property is mortgaged, not that it should not be imposed at all; but this bill is in quite another direction, getting at non-residents who do business here by making their agents liable for the payment of the tax if the mortgagee, for instance, happens to reside out of the province. Now a man who is absent from the country can evade the payment of such taxes, but under this bill a man who is carrying on business here through an agent can be made to pay a tax upon the income remitted by that agent. He moved the adjournment of the debate.

An evening sitting being spoken of at this point, and some members objecting, Hon. Mr. Davie said it was not of much importance whether or not the night sittings should commence to-night, but the house ought to get down to night sittings in earnest next week. He thought they could in that event about complete the business in that time. The government has very little more to bring down, one matter of importance now occurring to him, but not likely to occasion great debate, being the settlement of the railway belt matter.

Debate on assessment bill adjourned on division.

HON. COL. BAKER moved the second reading of the bill to amend the placer mining act. Agreed to.

QUESNELLE LAKE DAM,

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the second reading of the bill to further amend the act 44 Victoria, chap. 19. This relates to the right granted a great many years ago to John Adair, jr., and Joseph Hunter to erect a dam at the outlet of the Quesnelle lake, and to mine the bed of the South Fork river and other lands. By some oversight they were given an almost indefinite franchise which might be held in perpetuity without their doing anything; and the bill now proposed is to correct this inadvertence, and to provide that the dam mentioned shall be completed before the end of 1897, or that otherwise the rights and privileges granted shall be void. Some provision of this kind has become desirable on account of the wish of other parties to carry on operations in the same vicinity.

Read a second time.

The Victoria Hydraulic Mining Co. bill was read a third time and passed.

TUBERCULOSIS.

MR. HELMCKEN asked: Is it the intention of the government to introduce during the present session an act dealing with the question of tuberculosis in animals and providing for the means of its extinction?

HON. MR. TURNER—The government contemplate the introduction of an act to amend the present act on this subject.

INSURANCE DEPOSIT.

MR. HELMCKEN asked: What security (if any) has been given or deposited with the government by "The London and Canadian Insurance Company," as required by section 53, chapter 16 of statutes of 1890?

HON. MR. DAVIE—The company has deposited the sum of $20,000, which has been accepted, subject to further order upon examination of the affairs of the company.

The house adjourned at 5:45 p m.

A Great Battle

Is continually going on in the human system. The demon of impure blood strives to gain victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to drag victims to the grave. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weapon with which to defend one's self, drive the desperate enemy from the field, and restore bodily health for many years.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sickness, indigestion, biliousness. 25c.

"...o" cures the tobacco habit. For sale at ... drugstore, 27 Johnson St.

PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURES.

Appropriations Asked Supplementary to the Amounts Voted for This and Next Year.

The supplementary estimates submitted to the legislature yesterday are as follows:

FURTHER FOR 1894-95.	
New Westminster.—Clerk, Government Agent's Office, 6 months	$ 480
Printing Office, Victoria.—Printing paper, material, and incidentals	1,000
Asylum for Insane, New Westminster, alterations and repairs	6,000
Provincial Home, Kamloops, completion of building and laying on water	4,000
Columbia River Protection Works, preliminary survey and reports	238
Lock-up at Kaslo, construction	800
Yale District, road around bluffs on Thompson River, opposite Duck's Station	850
West Kootenay District construction of wagon road, Three Forks to Cody Creek, $7,000; aid toward road from Idaho mine to Carpenter Creek, $3,000; aid toward sleigh road from New Denver to Three Forks, $500	10,500
Board of Horticulture, travelling expenses, &c	900
Miscellaneous not detailed	5,000
London office, for expenses, &c., to 31st December, 1894	536
Salary of Agent-General, from 1st January to 30th June, 1895	2,000
Total	$32,305
FOR 1895 96	
Supreme and County Courts — Stenographers	$ 900
New Westminster—Clerk, Govt. Agent's Office, 12 months	960
In aid of resident physician, Midway	300
Public School, Shawnigan, construction and furniture	400
Board of Horticulture, travelling expenses, &c	500
Total	$ 3,060

SEWERAGE CONNECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR:—While some of us are paying through the nose for our sewerage connections the Mayor coolly informs the council that in his opinion it is better not to enforce the by-law as some people cannot afford to pay for the work. Now, sir, I would like to be informed if the main sewers which have cost nearly $400,000 were built just for fun. As long as the houses on the line of these mains remain unconnected the mains themselves are practically useless. I understand there is a sum left over in the hands of the council, being the balance of the last sewerage loan. Why not lend it out in small sums at reasonable interest to those who are unable to pay for their sewer connections? Or better still let the council put in and pay for the house connections and charge the owner reasonable interest on the outlay. Something must be done. I can point you to some premises that are simply reeking. In a matter of this kind all should be treated evenly no matter of what strip in civic politics. The friends of Teague, Wilson and Austin should be bunched for the common good, and if I might be allowed for a moment to tread on tender ground, I would suggest that our newspapers for a time leave Mr. Laurier alone and devote their attention and invaluable influence to the promotion of our city's progress and improvement, which to nineteen-twentieths of us are more interesting and important than any threadbare topic of Dominion politics.

RATEPAYER.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FILTERS.

TO THE EDITOR:—In this morning's paper there appears a letter signed J. Durie, in which the writer describes, according to his views, the workings of the experimental filters. He says, "the upward one has the pipes connected up in such a manner which gives it the full benefit of the pressure due to the head of water in the barrel, and the syphon action, or to put it in popular language, the suction of the delivery pipe leading from the top of the box to the discharge at the bottom."

In reply I would state that the upward filter does not work under the pressure due to the head of water in the barrel, and that there is no syphon action or suction of the delivery pipe leading from the top of the box to the discharge at the bottom. As the premises of the writer are all wrong his deductions therefrom need no comment.

E. A. WILMOT.

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CALIGRAPH TYPEWRITER.
The Caligraph Typewriter has recently added two important Gold Medals to its long list of awards. It received the only Gold Medal awarded to typewriters at the Exposition recently held at Antwerp. It was also awarded the First Gold Medal at the Lyons Exposition AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., 237 Broadway, New York.
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PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. George Alan Kirk was admitted as a partner in our firm on the 1st day of January, 1895.

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No. 241.

A BY-LAW

Authorizing the Corporation of the City of Victoria to Borrow the Sum of $120,000 in Anticipation of the Receipt of its Revenue for the Year 1895.

WHEREAS by virtue of the Municipal Act, 1892, and Amending Acts, every municipality may under the conditions contained therein, borrow from any person such sum of money not exceeding, however, an amount equal to seventy-five per cent. of the amount of taxes collected during the previous year (1894) of the sum that was levied that year by a general rate upon land, improvements or real property in the municipality, and bearing such rate of interest as may be requisite, to meet the current legal expenditure of the Corporation, which becomes payable out of the annual revenue before the revenue for the year becomes payable by the tax payers;

AND WHEREAS seventy-five per cent. of the amount of taxes upon land, improvements or real property, collected during the year 1894, of the sum that was levied that year by a general rate upon land, improvements or real property, was $124,330.13;

AND WHEREAS to meet the current legal expenditure of the Corporation of the City of Victoria for the year 1895, payable out of the annual revenue, before such revenue for such year becomes payable by the tax payers, it is requisite for the said Corporation to borrow the sum of $120,000;

THEREFORE the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful for the Corporation of the City of Victoria by the Mayor and the Finance Committee thereof, to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation from any person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or corporations who may be willing to advance the same, the sum of $120,000, in such amounts and at such times as subject as hereinafter provided the same may in the opinion of the Mayor and the Finance Committee of the Council be required, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum.

Sec. 2. The money so borrowed shall be expended in defraying the current legal expenses of the said Corporation for the year 1895, and shall, together with the interest thereon, be re-payable and repaid to the lender or lenders thereof, on or before the 31st day of December, 1895, out of the municipal revenue for the said year.

Sec. 3. The amount so borrowed and interest thereon shall be a liability of the said Corporation payable out of the municipal revenue for current year 1895, and the form of obligation to be given as acknowledgment of such liability shall be a promissory note or notes to the said lender or lenders as the sums may be required, signed by the Mayor and the Finance Committee and the Clerk of the said Corporation, and bearing the seal of the said Corporation, all of which notes shall be made payable on or before the 31st December, 1895, and shall contain a clause that the liability of the said Corporation incurred by said promissory note or notes shall be a liability payable out of the municipal revenue for the current year 1895.

Sec. 4. In the construction of this By-law the expressions "Land" and "Improvements," and "Real Property," shall have respectively the meaning given to them in the Municipal Act, 1892, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 5. This By-law may be cited as the "Annual Loan By-law, 1895."

Passed the Municipal Council the 24th day of January, 1895.

Reconsidered, adopted, and finally passed by the Council the 28th day of January, 1895.

[L S.] JOHN TEAGUE, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 28th day of January, A.D. 1895, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that any one desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,

ja31 C. M. C.

"Fire Insurance Policy Act, 1893."

NOTICE is hereby given that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has further postponed the commencement of "An Act to secure Uniform Conditions in Policies of Fire Insurance," from the 1st day of April 1894, until the 1st day of April, 1895.

JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
29th March, 1894. fe10-td

MEETINGS.

"ST. ANDREW & CALEDONIAN SOCIETY." Society meets in Caledonia Hall Blanchard street, on the first Friday in every month. Visiting brethren are invited to attend. E. O. Smith, Secretary. my4-1m

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Allan Line	Mongolian	Feb 16
"	Laurentian	Mar 2
"	Numidian	Mar 16
Dominion Line	Labrador	Feb 23
"	Vancouver	Mar 9
"	Oregon	Mar 23
FROM NEW YORK.		
Cunard Line	Umbria	Feb 16
	Aurania	Feb 23
American Line	Berlin	Feb 13
"	New York	Feb 20
White Star Line	Teutonic	Feb 13
	Britannic	Feb 20
North Ger. Lloyd	Saale	Feb 19
"	Ems	Feb 26
Anchor Line	Furnessia	Feb 23
Red Star Line	Rhynland	Feb 13
	Westernland	Feb 20
Allan State Line	State of California	Feb 14

Saloon fares from $10.00 to $90.00, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $25.00 to $40.00. Steerage, $10.00 to $25.00. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5.00 to $10.00 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10.00 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

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THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7:00 a.m. Lv. SPOKANE. Ar. 5:30 p.m

On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through to Nelson, arriving at 5:40 p.m. making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane same days.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. ja11

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

GLANCE AT THIS MAP

Of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and note its connections with all transcontinental lines at St. Paul and Omaha, and remember when going east that its trains are lighted with electricity and heated by steam. Its equipment is superb. Elegant Buffet, Library, Smoking, and Sleeping cars, with free reclining chairs. Each sleeping car berth has an electric reading lamp, and its dining cars are the best in the world. Some other lines are longer than this, but none are shorter, and no other offers the above luxurious accommodations. These are sufficient reasons for the popularity of "The Milwaukee." Coupon ticket agents in every railroad office will give you further information, or address

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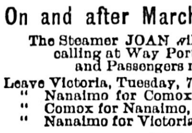

STEAMER JOAN
W. D. OWEN, MASTER.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

The Steamer JOAN will sail as follows, calling at Way Ports as Freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria, Tuesday, 7 a. m.
" Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo, Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store street. fe4

The Kaslo and Slocan Railway Co'y.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the shareholders of The Kaslo and Slocan Railway Company will be held at the head office of the Company, No. 28½ Broad St., Victoria, B.C., on Friday, the 15th day of February, 1895, at 11 a m.

Object—Statutory meeting, election of directors, and generally, affairs of the Company.

By order,
D. J. MUNN,
ja24 Secretary.

RAILWAYS.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y

TIME TABLE No. 23,

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday, January 10th, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND (Read Up) No. 1 Pass. Daily	M. fr. Wel.	STATIONS.	M. fr. Vic.	NORTH BOUND (Read Down.) No. 2 Pass. Daily
Ar. 12.00 n'n.	78	Victoria		De. 3.00 p m
11.56	77	Russell's	1	3.04
11.46	74	Esquimalt	4	3.14
11.43	73	Stewart's	5	3.17
11.40	72	Parson's Bridge	6	3.20
11.33	70	Langford	8	3.27
11.23	67	Goldstream	11	3.37
10.55	58	Summit Siding	20	4.05
10.30	50	Shawnigan Lake	28	4.30
10.20	47	Cobble Hill	31	4.40
10.05	43	McPherson's	35	4.55
9.55	40	Koksilah	38	5.05
9.50	38	Duncan's	40	5.10
9.40	35	Somenos	43	5.20
9.33	31	Westholme	47	5.27
9.18	26	Chemainus	52	5.42
9.00	19	Oyster Bay Siding	59	6.00
8.51	16	Oyster Bay	62	6.09
8.20	5	Nanaimo	73	6.40
De. 8.00 a.m.		Wellington	78	Ar. 7.00

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria & Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria, Duncan's and Nanaimo Stations.

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8.30 pm	Ml	Lv *...Victoria.... Ar	110	4.30 pm
11.45 pm	38	. Port Townsend .	72	1.30 pm
3.00 am	82	...... Seattle......	28	10.15 am
4.45 am	110	Ar. *...Tacoma.....Lv	Ml	8.00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

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F. W. PARKER,
ja19 Puget Sound Agent Seattle.

A CHARMING LETTER

MRS. FRANK LESLIE SAYS IT IS SELDOM WRITTEN NOWADAYS.

This Age Is Too Busy For Epistolary Art. Philosophy of Correspondence—Much Good Advice and the Usual Feminine Postscript—Briefest on Record.

[Copyright, 1895, by American Press Association.]

"A CHARMING letter!" How seldom nowadays we hear such a spontaneous compliment paid to an epistle or have occasion to pay it ourselves! When we do, a hundred to one it is called forth by either a favorable business communication or its opposite pole, a love letter—two species of composition in which, of course, the charm for the happy individual addressed is quite irrespective of literary merit proper.

Leisure is your only polite letter writer. In this busy age we see letter writing crowded out and gradually taking its place among the lost arts. One evidence of this is the steady popularity, in perennial new editions, of the classical correspondence of the Sevignes and Horace Walpoles of bygone generations,

And what, though rare, of later age
Becomes the literary rage

in the same line. But when we of this present time shall make our exit from the earthly scene the enterprising publisher will hardly be able to announce our "Life and Letters." Most likely it will be the "Life, Postscripts and Telegrams" of Whatever-her-name-is.

You have doubtless observed, with admiring wonder, the very extraordinary speed with which the heroines in emotional dramas—as, for instance, in the third act of "Camille"—dash off letters of life and death import on the stage. They clutch a pen, usually an anachronistic goose quill, jab it viciously into the property inkstand and then plunge through the letter, reading it aloud as they go about three times as speedily as an ordinary human being can think, much less speak or write. Then, houp-la! in just nine seconds the document is composed, written, folded, sealed, addressed and sent off by a convenient messenger, which saves the bother and expense of a special delivery stamp, besides being more distingue, to be answered in the next act, 15 minutes later.

Now, this proceeding, except the part of the impossibly expeditious messenger, is really a true picture, allowing for a trifle of theatrical exaggeration, of the manner in which modern so called letters are turned out. I speak here with the authority of experience not only of many letters which I have received, but of many more which I have written.

In the good old days before Rowland Hill invented postage stamps, and even subsequently, when those necessaries of life used to cost anywhere from threepence to a shilling or two, people felt bound to write their money's worth, or perhaps their correspondent's money's worth, while they were at it. Cheap postal facilities have accomplished the ruin of those scriptory morals which the hurry and fret of modern life had already undermined. Separation, the grand motive of correspondence, no longer means what it did in the Shakespearean time, when Romeo's removal to a place 25 miles, the actual distance between Verona and Mantua, away from Juliet's abode, was regarded by both these ingenuous young lovers as a "banishment" worse than death. Since then steam and electricity, not to speak of the postmaster general, have abolished the ocean itself as an obstacle of distance and brought the four quarters of the globe together. We telephone or "wire" one another or "throw off a line," at odd moments, not even our own odd moments perhaps, but rather those of the stenographer or private secretary.

But, you exclaim, are we to assume that human nature, which underlies all letters, has changed? Don't people have as bright ideas today as they did a century ago and as much literary skill? Of course they do. Indeed in the latter respect the average standard is distinctly higher. The difference is simply that this efflorescence of bright ideas in the present age takes its legitimate form of published literature. The innumerable magazines and lighter periodicals which play so conspicuous a part in modern life are the expression of what formerly found its restricted outlet in private correspondence. Pens from which flow bright and chatty letters are in demand for well paid "copy." With her graceful gift of expression and vivacious fancy, who can doubt that if Mme. de Sevigne were living today she would syndicate her articles, write short stories for the magazines and confine her written communication with her daughter to half sheet notes and ten word telegrams?

The transition between these two periods of letters and literature is most typically marked by the Countess of Blessington, who in the first half of the present century—say, from about 1820 to 1850—wrote and received a vast quantity of letters in the approved style of the time, all or most of which were utilized for publication. They achieved a contemporaneous popularity that was perhaps due in part to the personal prestige of the fair countess and largely to the association of her name with those of the lions of the day, from Lord Byron and the Count d'Orsy to Disraeli and Charles Dickens. At the same time her own writings have some genuine qualities which make them by no means dull to readers of our generation, though we have outgrown such beginnings as this, written at setting out upon a continental tour: "And so I am leaving my home—my happy home! There is something sad in the thought. I looked often at the pictures and the various objects of use and decoration in the apartments, with a sort of melancholy feeling that I had not anticipated I should experience on undertaking a pleasurable tour—a tour I have so long desired to make. Yet now that the moment of departure is nearly arrived I almost wish I was not going. Yes, the quitting home for an indefinite period makes one thoughtful. What changes, what dangers, may come before I sleep again beneath its roof! Perhaps I may never— But I must not give way to such sad forebodings. The taking leave of friends is painful. Even those whose society afforded little pleasure assume a new interest in the moment of my parting." And so on.

In the publication of the letters written to Lady Blessington, about contemporaneous with Moore's memoirs of Byron, we have some of the beginnings of what has since become deplorably common—namely, the public exhibition of personages in undress, so to speak, by giving out to print what they wrote unguardedly for the private eye of intimate friends only. We find the fastidious Bulwer Lytton saying: "People walk about here (Margate) in white shoes and enjoy themselves as much as if they were not Englishmen. I am now going to stroll along the sands and tease the shrimps, which are singularly playful, considering that they are born to be boiled." Again: "Literature with me seems dead and buried. I read very little and write naught. I find stupidity very healthy." Disraeli talks bombastically about "that great lubber, the public," and inquires whether it would be worth his while to read Balzac. Dickens is quite himself when he writes: "I am told that down in Devonshire there are young ladies innumerable who read crabbed manuscripts with the palms of their hands and newspapers with their ankles, etc., and who are, so to speak, literary all over. I begin to understand what a bluestocking means and have not the smallest doubt that Lady ——, for instance, could write quite as entertaining a book with the sole of her foot as ever she did with her head."

In refreshing contrast to this sort of thing is the delicate reserve of La Contessa Guiccioli in the following letter to Lady Blessington, which is its own comment: "You ask me for some documents, for some extracts, of Lord Byron, and letters to me from Greece, to prove how his devouement to me continued to be the same till his death. But what shall I answer you on this subject? Perhaps you will blame me, but I cannot conceal from you that I have the greatest dislike to publish now any of Lord Byron's letters to me. And also don't you think, my dear Lady Blessington, that if I were to give you extracts and names, don't you think that the malicious part, at least, of your readers would say you were influenced by your friendship toward me, or by my entreaties, to speak in honorable terms of Lord Byron's affection for me? This is so much my own opinion that I am convinced the world would give much more credit to everything honorable you will say about Lord Byron not only without my own extracts, etc., but still more also had you published it when you had no acquaintance with or friendship for me."

How much more callous are we in our generation who have been entertained, among other things, with the love letters of Keats, the correspondence of George Sand and Alfred de Musset and the conjugal backbitings of the Carlyles!

Another evil effect of this kind of publicity upon the part of letter writing is that nowadays almost everybody, especially literary somebodies, writes with the constant conviction that the public and posterity are looking over their shoulders. They pose in their most intimate letters, which the recipient can never gratefully feel are written for him and for him alone.

If this were intended to be a chapter of advice, which it is not, my refrain would be reticence and reserve. Never write that to which you must add the caution, "Burn this letter." If you do, you may absolutely count upon its careful preservation. The more it may seem capable of spontaneous combustion from its own warmth the more certainly there really is of its escaping the devouring element. At the same time it may not be necessary to handle sentiment, for these remarks, of course, apply to love letters in particular, with such severe caution as did a certain young woman known to the history of English letters, to whom a clergyman addressed a written proposal of marriage. Her reply was:

To the Rev. Dearly B. Loved:
SIR—Yes. Yours truly, —— ——.

This is perhaps the briefest woman's letter on record. The most charming and ideally perfect one I should like to give also; but, alas! that is "the letter that never came."

P. S.—It will be noticed that in this chat about letters I have said nothing about postscripts and their alleged inseparability from the feminine epistle. The fact is that so inconsequential and unfounded an insinuation scarcely calls for contradiction.

Won the Bastin Prize.

Miss Elizabeth Cook, fellow in physiology, has been awarded the first Bastin prize, amounting to $50. The prize is offered by the Chicago Woman's club for the best research work in the natural sciences done by a woman in the Chicago university.

FILTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR:—To the latter paragraph in your correspondent B.C.'s letter in this morning's paper, none of the competitors can, I think, take exception. The proposition made to the council by a large number of the competitors was, I think, a perfectly fair one, viz, that the City Engineer, in conjunction with some gentleman well-known in the profession as an authority on the subject, should be appointed judges in the matter. In making the above proposition the competitors were influenced by no other idea than that the city should obtain the best advice in the shortest period possible.

The first consideration is efficiency, which was apparently aimed at under the conditions formulated by the council that the plans should be submitted to two competent engineers. To that condition we are willing to adhere, and though the council by its action apparently does not consider their own City Engineer competent to design these plans, a majority of the competitors have, by their communications, placed on record their opinion, which is worth a great deal more than that of the aldermen, that Mr. Wilmot is perfectly capable of performing the work. As to the outcry about expense and loss of time, the corporation have been aware for a considerable period that the water supply was in an unsatisfactory state, and if it does cost a few hundred dollars and the loss of a few weeks time, both the one and the other will be well expended if the result is a pure and proper supply to the city. Were the matter submitted to incompetent judges you might lose both your time and your money.

"Ratepayer's" suggestion in last night's paper that competitors should be invited to construct models in the city hall might possibly be adopted if the city is prepared to pay liberally for them. As the plans already sent in have probably cost the competitors in time and cash some $3,000, with a problematical return of $500, I doubt whether the proposition would be acceptable, except to those who desire to obtain value without paying for it.

As "Ratepayer" says of the competitors: "On their behalf all that should be asked is a fair field and no favor and a judgment by their peers." This what we ask, but it is not what Ald. Bragg proposed.

ONE OF THE COMPETITORS.

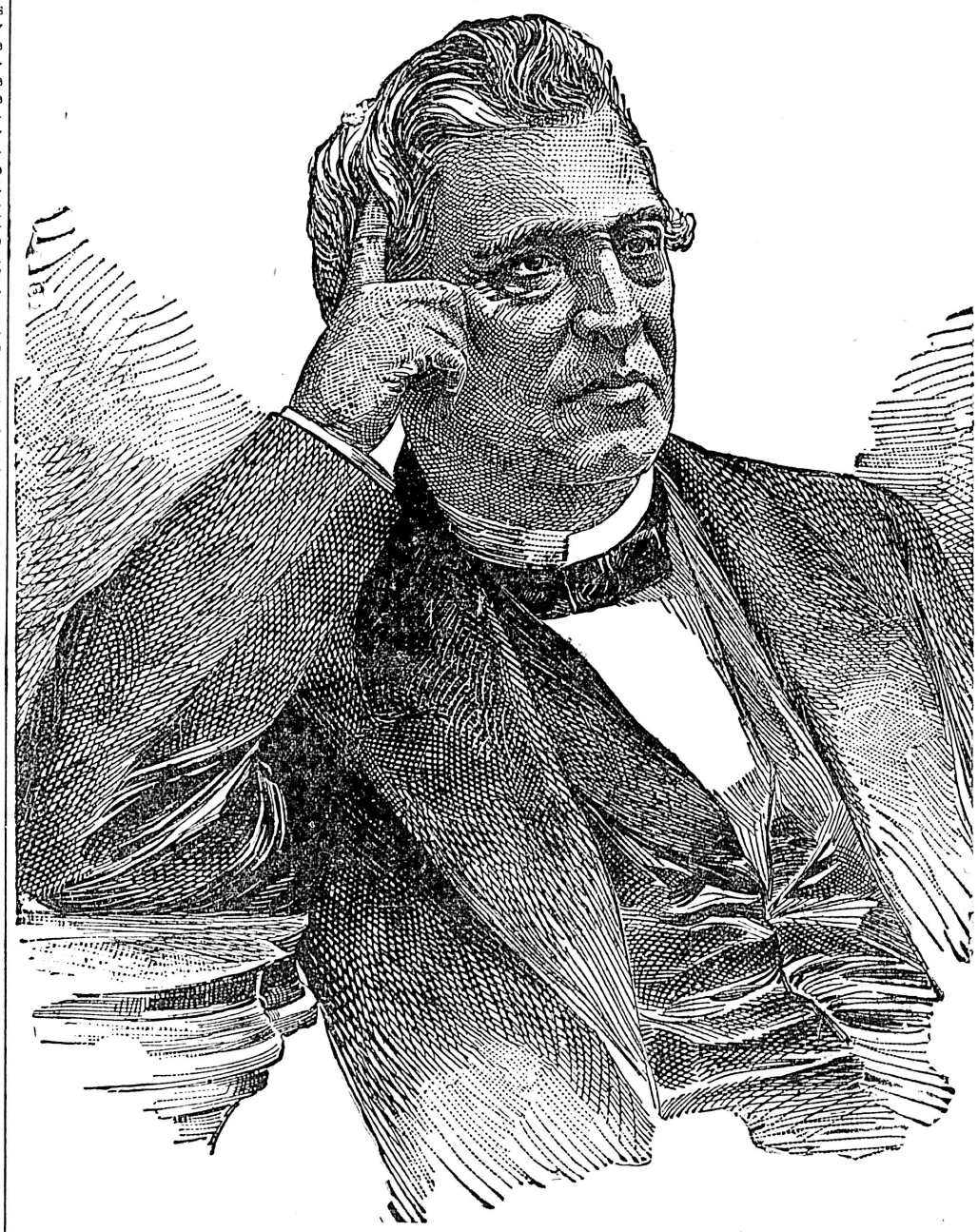
Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

THE GREATEST MODERN PHYSICIAN

To Whom Thousands of Men and Women and Children Everywhere Owe Their Lives and Happiness To-Day.

His Reputation Has Made Dartmouth College Famous in Every Town and Village in the Country—Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M.D., LL.D., Who First Gave to His Profession Paine's Celery Compound, the Wonderful Remedy that Makes People Well.



PROF. EDWARD E. PHELPS, M. D., LL. D.

With the exception of a few eminent statesmen and world-renowned scientists, the people of Canada and the United States owe more to Dartmouth's physician-teacher than to any other man.

In every walk of life—among the highest official dignitaries, in the homes of the richest people of large cities, among the every-day folk of the country; families in good circumstances and "families that live from hand to mouth," and could not, if they wished, afford the services of any but the ordinary physician—there are thousands to whom Paine's Celery Compound has brought the great blessing of health.

The story of the life-work of this giant among men has been often told and is familiar to most readers. The likeness above is probably the best portrait of him yet printed.

It was the world-famed discovery of Prof. Phelps of an infallible cure for those fearful ills that result from an impaired nervous system and impure blood which has endeared the great doctor to the world, and made his life an era in the practice of medicine.

Professor Phelps graduated with highest honors in medicine at Yale University, and his unusual talent soon brought him reputation and prominence among his professional brethren. First he was elected to the professorship of anatomy and surgery in the Vermont University. Next he was appointed lecturer on materia medica and medical botany in Dartmouth College. The next year he was chosen professor of the chair then vacated by Prof. Robby, and occupied the chair, the most important one in the country, at the time when he formulated this most remarkable prescription.

In view of the overwhelming testimony to the value of Paine's Celery Compound that has recently appeared from men of national reputation, the picture of Prof. Phelps is particularly interesting.

Statesmen, members of parliament and congress from time to time have spoken of the wonderful curing virtues of Paine's Celery Compound.

Amongst the prominent people who have publicly testified in favor of earth's best medicine are:

Ex-American Minister to Austria, John M. Francis.

New York's State Treasurer, Hon. Addison B. Colvin.

Hon. David P. Toomey, publisher of Donohoe's Magazine.

Hon. James McShane, ex-Mayor of Montreal.

Miss Mabel Jenness.

General John A. Halderman, ex-American Minister to Siam.

Marie Tempest, the talented and popular actress.

Rev. J. G. Laird, London, Ont.

Rev. Dr. Wilson, St. John, N.B.

Rev. A. Ouellet, Shediac, N.B., and a host more of well-known men and women are among the thousands of grateful people who have recently sent to the proprietors of this wonderful remedy their expressions of its unequalled value—men and women who can well afford, and do command the highest medical advice in the country.

And then also from the "plain people" there come thousands of honest, straightforward, heartfelt letters, telling how Paine's Celery Compound has made them well.

Their testimony simply goes to show what a noted writer has so aptly said, that Paine's Celery Compound is not a patent medicine; it is not a sarsaparilla; it is not a mere tonic; it is not an ordinary nervine—it is as far beyond them all as the diamond is superior to cheap glass.

It makes people well. It is the one true specific recognized and prescribed today by eminent practitioners for diseases arising from a debilitated nervous system. Prof. Phelps gave to his profession a positive cure for sleeplessness, wasting strength, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, neuralgia, rheumatism, all nervous diseases and kidney troubles. For all such complaints Paine's Celery Compound has succeeded again and again where everything else has failed.

It is as harmless as it is good, and it was the universal advice of the medical profession that the compound be placed where the general public could secure it, and thousands of people have every year proven the wisdom of this good advice.

Only a truly great and effective remedy could continue, as Paine's Celery Compound has done, to hold its high place in the estimation of the ablest physicians and of the thousands of busy men and women whose only means of judging is from the actual results in their own homes or among their friends. No remedy was ever so highly recommended, because none ever accomplished so much.

To-day Paine's Celery Compound stands without an equal for feeding exhausted nerves and building up the strength of the body. It cures radically and permanently. The nervous prostration and general debility from which thousands of women suffer so long that it finally gets to be a second nature with them—all this suffering and despondency can be very soon removed by properly feeding the nerves and replacing the unhealthy blood by a fresher, more highly vitalized fluid. A healthy increase in appetite and a corresponding gain in weight and good spirits follow the use of Paine's Celery Compound.

Paine's Celery Compound is the most remarkable medical achievement of this last half of the nineteenth century.

NOTICES.

To build up a name that is synonymous with excellence requires true merit Then let the reputation assure you of the merit of

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES

REPAIRS

ALTERATIONS. : : : :
Store and Office Fittings. : :
Carpenter Work of all descriptions.
Weather Strips. : : : :

J. P. BURGESS,
Carpenter, 10 Broughton St.

Food for the Hungry.

The undersigned desires to call the attention of parties interested to the fact that temporary provision has been made for the relief of those in the city who are suffering from lack of necessary food.

The services of the officers of the Salvation Army, which have kindly been offered free of charge, have been accepted and arrangements made for the operation of a "Food Depot" in a room at the rear of the Salvation Army Barracks, Broad street.

The depot will be in running order on and after Tuesday, the 29th instant.

Breakfast may be had from 9 to 11 a.m., and supper from 4 to 6 p.m., and will be served to those holding tickets, which may be procured at the Barracks for a nominal sum, or in absolutely destitute cases, free.

Parties wishing to assist the movement may provide those whom they believe to be needy, with tickets, or may send in supplies to the Depot at any time during the day.

The undersigned would commend the Depot to all charitably disposed persons as an object most worthy of their practical support.

JOHN TEAGUE, Mayor.
Victoria, January 26, 1895. ja27

Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited.

7 PER CENT. DEBENTURES

SECOND ANNUAL DRAWING.

The following are the numbers of the debentures drawn for repayment at par on and after the 15th day of February next. Interest thereon ceases on the 15th day of February, 1895.

Fifty debentures, numbers

2	8	13	17	23	25
28	32	51	59	80	100
107	115	127	136	173	193
230	235	241	248	249	263
264	272	276	280	296	304
319	345	346	349	366	368
372	395	396	411	418	422
426	431	434	454	459	481
485	497				

Fifty debentures of $500 each $25,000.00

The above-mentioned debentures will be paid on and after the 15th day of February next, on presentation of the debentures, at the Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, B.C.

For the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited.

Countersigned.
W. H. LANGLEY,
Victoria, B. C.,
Notary Public.

R. P. RITHET,
Chairman.
F. W. VINCENT,
Secretary.

Victoria, B.C., January 25, 1895. ja26-td

The Mechanics Lien Act, 1891

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that we, Daniel McIntyre and Phil. Chapman Butts, Assignee for the benefit of creditors of the said Daniel McIntyre, who claim a lien for money, skill and materials bestowed upon 7,538,750 feet of logs now lying in the North Arm of Cowichan Lake, in the Province of British Columbia, by the said Daniel McIntyre for the sum of $8,381.65, being a balance due to the said Daniel McIntyre by Amos Jay Hughitt, of Genoa, Vancouver's Island, for such moneys, skill and materials bestowed upon said logs, will on the 30th day of January, instant, proceed to sell the said logs or so many thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the amount of the said lien and costs by receiving tenders in writing per thousand feet for said logs, addressed to Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, 20 Bastion Street, Victoria. The said logs are marked twice on each end with each of the following words: H. 4 (a circle); H. (and a circle 4).

Dated this 11th day of January, 1895.

"DANIEL McINTYRE,"
"PHIL. CHAPMAN BUTTS,"
Assignee for the benefit of Creditors of Daniel McIntyre. ja11-12t

The time for receiving tenders as above has been enlarged until the 5th February next, and terms of part cash and payment of balance in time will be received.

(Nanaimo Free Press copy.)

In the Matter of the Partnership Act, 1894

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

We, John B. Perry and John Clauss Voss, formerly members of the firm carrying on business as hotel and restaurant keepers, in the premises known as the Queen's Hotel, Store street, Victoria, British Columbia, in the City and County of Victoria, under the style of Voss & Perry, do hereby certify that the said partnership was on the 8th day of January, 1895, dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. John Clauss Voss will carry on the business and will assume all liabilities and assets of the late firm.

Witness our hands at Victoria, the 8th day of January, 1895.

JOHN B. PERRY.
J. C. VOSS.

Witness—DENIS MURPHY, No. 46 Langley street, Victoria, law student to S. Perry Mills.

The Colonist.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1895.

THE THERMOMETER.

ESQUIMALT STATION, Feb. 1, 1895.
Report for 24 hours ending 9 p.m.

1 a. m.,	39°	Mean 42	The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
6 a. m.,	38		
9 a. m.,	42°	Highest 46°	5 a. m—Calm.
1 p. m.,	45°		1 p. m.—8 S.W.
6 p. m.,	44	Lowest 35°	9 p. m.—Calm.
9 p. m.,	43°		Rain—.01

Average state of weather—Cloudy.
Sunshine—3 hr. 12 min.
E. BAYNES REED, Observer.

THIS PAPER

IS ON SALE AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES:

SAN FRANCISCO—
Palace Hotel News Stand.
L. P. Fisher, Room 11, Merchants' Exchange.

SEATTLE—
A. T. Lundberg & Co., 2d and Pike streets.
J. T. Riggs, P.O. News Stand.
Ward's News Stand, 109 Columbia.
Allair & Staemfli, 104 S. 2d street.
Butler Hotel News Stand.
Rainier Grand News Stand.
Norther Hotel News Stand.
Lowman & Hanford, 616 Front street.
The Calvert Co., 716 Front street.
Gilliman News Stand, Yesler avenue and Commercial street.
Taft & Clark, 2d and Madison streets.
Standly, W. P., 518 2d street.
Sutton & Allen, 2d street.
Arlington Hotel News Stand.
The Puget Sound News Company.

TACOMA—
News Stand, Tacoma Hotel.
Funk's Book Store, corner 11th street and Pacific avenue.

PORT TOWNSEND—
French & Springer's.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer ISLANDER from Vancouver—H B Wright, G McDermot, D Shebert, John Babcock, Mrs Burton, Mrs Meldram, A Lee Rogers, Mrs Stafford, E H Fletcher, Capt Jones, Miss Scott, J H Taylor, G A Smith, Geo Lough, Rev J Woodsworth.

Per Steamer ROSALIE from the Sound—H Shaw, J Alsop, August Ingles, G C Jerow, Chas Lyndell, Jas Brennin, Jas Lee, R L Sumner, J F McDonald, G P Eckert, D C Farwell.

Per Str CITY OF KINGSTON from the Sound—R Church, Jno Marshall, J Poppenberger, F O Nitchy, Mrs Aaronson, Samuel Greenleaf, E B Hill, C Miller.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer ISLANDER from Vancouver—J Partridge, J Greenshields, T B Co, D Spencer, T B P, L & L, N S Keeper, Lieut Col Rawstorne, R J McLaughlin, J P Walls, R Ward, J H & Co, P & L, J Maynard, J Piercy, Fell & Co, J Fullerton, H Mansell, Ames Holden, Langley & Co, Martin & R, Asst Receiver General, E & N Ry Co, J Sommers, Wilson Bros, E Wall & Co, Thos Earle, Col Ind Rev, Weller Bros, C Russell, B & K M Co, Can Paint Co, C P N Co, T M Brayshaw, J W Creighton, W J Jeffree, R H Jameson, D H Ross, S Leiser, L Dickenson, Vic Elec Co G & McC, J H Baker, H Young & Co, Small & P, W E Drake, W Blackie, Dom Exp Co.

Per Steamer ROSALIE from the Sound—Fred Carne, C Braund & Co, Clarke & Pearson, Langley & Co, P T Johnson, Weeks & Robson.

Per Str. CITY OF KINGSTON from the Sound—Colonist Pub Co, Chas H Jaines, Brackman & Ker M Co, Mrs M B Kelly, R P Rithet & Co Ltd, C H Bowers, Dean & Co, Hall & C.

DIED.

KING—On January 30th, Ernest Victor, beloved and infant son of Jabez H. and Amy King, aged 19 days.

Funeral to take place TO-DAY (Saturday), 2nd inst., at 3 o'clock, from the family residence, 33 Caledonia avenue. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PERSONAL.

Post Office Inspector E. H. Fletcher returned from the Mainland last evening.

Henry Shaw, New York; John Campbell, Vancouver, and F. A. Whiteley, Portland, are at the Driard.

S Greenleaf, Chicago; M. A. Somerset, Detroit, and S. E. Mason, New York, are guests at the Victoria.

The Lost Elbe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The following summary of the passengers and crew who were on the Elbe when she went down was received by cable at the office of the North German Lloyd line today: Cabin, 44 for New York, 6 for England; steerage, 139 for New York, 10 for England; captain and crew, 145; stewardesses, 3; mail clerks, 4; pilots, 2; total on board, 354; known to be saved, 20; total lost, 334.

Gardening tools at Cheapside. *

Catarrh Believed in 10 to 60 Minutes.—One short puff of the breath through the blower supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sorethroat, Tonsilitis and deafness. 60 cents. At Langley & Co.'s.

Just received, another line of Nairn's celebrated floor cloths, etc.; the most satisfactory cloth made. Weiler Bros. *

Remember the Globe hotel, Esquimalt, reopening Saturday evening. Billy Beswick, the new proprietor, will welcome all his friends. Music, good lunch, etc. *

Beyond Dispute.

There is no better, safer or more pleasant cough remedy made than Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It cures Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles.

For choice nuts and raisins go to Fell & Co.'s, Fort street.

Drink Victoria Phœnix Lager Beer.

Garden syringes at Cheapside. *

For prices plate glass see Mellor. *

Something new in bon-bons at Fell & Co.'s, Fort street.

Remember the Globe hotel, Esquimalt, reopening Saturday evening. Billy Beswick, the new proprietor, will welcome all his friends. Music, good lunch, etc. *

Skin Diseases.

Skin diseases are more or less occasioned by bad blood. B. B. B. cures the following Skin Diseases: Shingles, Erysipelas, Itching Rashes, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eruptions, Pimples, and Blotches, by removing all impurities from the blood from a common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

Clearing out old patterns in Brussels, Tapestries, Mcquettes and wool carpets to make room for spring goods. Reduced prices. Weiler Bros.

THE NEIL HEATH CHARGES.

Continued from page One.

to supply the Catholics with bread for so many centuries." Mr. Heath said that he had taken the communion in a Roman Catholic church and so became possessed of the wafer he referred to. Miss Duncan being herself a Roman Catholic, knew that his definition of transubstantiation was true, but she certainly did not like to hear the Roman Catholic religion spoken of as it was before the whole class. The Test act, in connection with which Mr. Heath's remarks were made, was one of many things taken up in the history class that morning; it was not long under discussion.

Florence Jackson (14) related how Mr. Heath had said that the body of Christ must be very large to supply so many people all these years. Mr. Heath had stated to the class, perhaps not on this occasion, that any remarks he might make were not to be construed as an attack upon any religion. She herself was an attendant at the First Presbyterian Sabbath school, but she did not like Mr. Heath's remarks. They seemed to her disrespectful and in bad taste.

Cora Helena Loate (15) corroborated the previous witness as to Mr. Heath's remark that the body of Christ must have been very large to supply so many. He spoke quite seriously and he said that he did not mean to say anything against religion. He told, too, of how the communicants received only the bread and the priests the wine. His remarks were in explanation of transubstantiation; she did not understand it before—nor after.

Margaret Murray (16), an adherent of the Presbyterian church, gave evidence in connection with Mr. Heath's explanation of the doctrine of transubstantiation from the Roman Catholic standpoint—that the bread and wine were transformed by the blessing of the priest into the actual body and blood of the Saviour. Mr. Heath said that the body of Jesus Christ could not be large enough to supply so many—at least that was the idea intended to be conveyed. This witness while herself a Presbyterian had not taken Mr. Heath's remarks as "right or nice." She had not considered them proper and had spoken about them at home.

Lillian Sutherland (16) remembered quite well the morning when the history lesson was upon the Test act. Mr. Heath in illustration told how when he was in Paris he had gone to one of the Roman Catholic churches and had on payment of a small sum received a ticket admitting him to communion. He was there given a wafer, which he put in his pocket, but no wine—the priests got the wine. According to the doctrine of transubstantiation the wafer was the real body of Christ and the wine His blood. Then Mr. Heath had asked the class if they didn't think that Christ must have had a very large body to supply communicants all these years, and had said that the priests must be very bloodthirsty men to drink so much wine if as they claimed it was transformed into the blood. She was quite certain that the reference to the bloodthirstiness of the priests had been made by Mr. Heath on this occasion. Though herself a Presbyterian she had not at all liked the way in which Mr. Heath spoke; she considered it disrespectful to Christ.

"What sort of a memory have you," asked Mr. Heath, availing himself of the permission granted him of asking questions. "What sort of a memory have I found you to have in your lessons?"

"You know that best," was the reply. "My memory is I think as good as that of many others in the class."

"But I want an answer," Mr. Heath insisted. "What sort of a memory have I found you to have in your lessons?"

THE CHAIRMAN decided that the question was not a permissible one; if Mr. Heath desired to discredit the witness' evidence he might bring in any records of the division that he thought would aid him.

Beatrice J. Tobin (17), explained how the Paris incident had been introduced by Mr. Heath in explaining the differences in public opinion existing at the time of Charles II and now. He had certainly said that Christ's body must have been very large to supply bread and wine to the people for so many years. The communicants, he explained, got the bread and the priests the wine. Then he added that the priests must be bloodthirsty men to have drunk so much blood. This witness was a member of St. James' church; she considered Mr. Heath's remarks disrespectful and improper.

Mary McGraw (15) went over very much the same ground as the previous witnesses, endorsing the statement that Mr. Heath had said what a very large body Christ must have had to supply so many people. She did not hear anything about the priests and the wine, but interpreted the remarks of the teacher as disrespectful and offensive, particularly to the Roman Catholics. She did not say that Mr. Heath meant them to be so. He could have explained the history lesson without any such allusions as to the magnitude of Christ's body. This history lesson was peculiar as in it Mr. Heath went out of his way to say something that might better have been left unsaid.

TRUSTEE MARCHANT thought that it was clear Mr. Heath had been injudicious. After explaining transubstantiation he had by his remark as to the magnitude of Christ's body directed the attention of the class to the illogical character of the Roman Catholic doctrine. No matter how much the members of the board might endorse the logic it should not have been used in the school. The question was, however, to his mind at least, whether any blasphemous or disrespectful remark had been made. The evidence so far showed nothing of the kind.

The examination proceeding,

Alice Cathcart (15), the last of the girls, was called. She stated that after relating the Paris incident Mr. Heath said that he did not get any wine. Then he remarked, "What blood thirsty fellows the priests must be to drink all the wine if, as they say, it is really changed into the blood of Christ." He said too, "Just think, I had the flesh of Jesus Christ in my pocket—how large the body of Jesus Christ must have been to supply so many." Mr. Heath's expressions were certainly most offensive to the Roman Catholics and witness herself, though a Protestant, did not think they were right.

Only a few of the boys were questioned, the hour being late.

Cecil Berkeley related the Paris incident as he remembered it. Mr. Heath had paid a small sum of money to attend communion, he said, and had received a little wafer which he put in his pocket. He expected to get some wine too but the priest took the wine. According to the Roman Catholic belief, Mr. Heath said, the wafer was the body and the wine the blood of Christ. Then he added that there must have been a lot of Christ's body to supply so many wafers. The teacher's remarks were intended to be in explanation of the difference in public opinion on religious matters in the time of Charles II and now. Master Berkeley understood the reference to the magnitude of Christ's body to have been in joke, and smiled at it accordingly. He himself was an attendant of Christ Church cathedral.

K. P. Wollaston (13) explained Mr. Heath's Paris incident in his own way. Mr. Heath had, he said, paid a small sum of money to go into the bar or inside the rail and went. He was given a wafer of dough, but got no wine, although he had paid for it. The priests drank all the wine. He did not remember Mr. Heath making use of the word bloodthirsty, but in fact he had paid little attention to the matter. When the boys had spoken to him about it he had had very little to say.

Alexander Dow endorsed the statement that Mr. Heath had said the body of Christ must have been pretty large to last so many years. He did not remember hearing any reference to the priests as bloodthirsty; doubtless he would have heard it had anything been said.

E. Greenfield (15), a Church of England boy, testified that Mr. Heath had said if the doctrine of transubstantiation was to be believed Christ must have had a very large body to supply the communion wafers for the past hundreds of years and to keep on supplying them. Mr. Heath was contrasting public opinion in the time of Charles II and public opinion of to-day.

Morris Thomas (13), testified to the use by Mr. Heath of the expression that Christ must have had a very large body to supply so many people with bread, but had not heard the teacher say anything about the priests being bloodthirsty fellows or bloodthirsty men. He could not say positively that he did not make use of the expression, but he did not hear it.

Thomas Hickey (17), had not heard Mr. Heath make any remark as to the necessary magnitude of Christ's body or the bloodthirsty character of the priests. He did not know yet the meaning of transubstantiation but believed it was the supposed changing of the bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ.

The board deciding that any further evidence was unnecessary, the scholars remaining in attendance were dismissed and the trustees proceeded to deliberation. Previous ot consideration of the serious case before them, however, they received and promptly ruled out of order a petition from the pupils of the division for a half holiday Monday in compensation for the detention.

TRUSTEE MARCHANT, on the board coming to business, stated that there could be no shadow of doubt as to the Paris incident. Mr. Heath had evidently made the remark attributed to him in regard to the magnitude of Christ's body, but he did not think that he had said anything in regard to the bloodthirstiness of the priests.

TRUSTEE LEWIS interjected that this was to his mind simply a concoction.

TRUSTEE SAUNDERS did not agree with this view of the matter. He thoroughly believed that the remark had been made, although the boys had not been quick enough to catch it. It was in the same spirit and the natural sequence of the remark as to the magnitude of Christ's body.

TRUSTEE LOVELL thought that the case was clear in regard to the main fact—Mr. Heath had certainly referred to the body of Jesus Christ in a manner most offensive and entirely uncalled for.

TRUSTEE GLOVER—The whole question is, has article 16 been violated in letter or spirit—has Mr. Heath been advancing or decrying any particular dogma or creed.

TRUSTEE MARCHANT held that it was a natural conclusion that, if Mr. Heath's teaching was offensive to the Roman Catholics, or any other Christian denomination, he was deserving of severe censure. The trustee board was not, however, the tribunal to pass judgment upon him—the matter was one for the Council of Public Instruction alone to deal with.

THE CHAIRMAN—There is one duty especially vested in the trustees. We are to see that the school regulations are carried out. Regulation 16 provides that no dogma nor creed shall be taught in the schools. In this case there has plainly been a violation of this rule.

TRUSTEE MARCHANT urged that the department of education had evidently thought otherwise. Had they not accepted the responsibility, the matter would not first of all have been reported to them, and Superintendent Pope would not have hastened to hold his investigation. The Council of Public Instruction having shown by holding that investigation that they proposed to deal with the matter, the board should await their verdict—the suspension or cancellation of Mr. Heath's certificate, his censure or his exoneration.

THE CHAIRMAN held a directly contrary opinion. Were the Council of Public Instruction to take the decision of this matter out of the hands of the board he would look upon it as a direct snub—an expression of want of confidence in the ability of the trustees to handle their own affairs.

TRUSTEE MARCHANT did not think the trustee board should feel aggrieved if the education department was inclined to manage affairs that were clearly within its province. He felt sure that the Council of Public Instruction would only determine upon action after careful investigation, and he was willing to abide by their decision, whatever it might be. Approaching the matter in debate without the slightest religious prejudice, he could see very little to complain of in what had been said and done, although Mr. Heath's remarks might have been and undoubtedly were taken as offensive by the members of the Roman Catholic church. In other parts of history no doubt occasions of offence to other denominations would necessarily arise. The teachers could not change history even if history sometimes proved offensive. In his opinion the present transgression or indiscretion was not grave enough to call for more than an expression of distinct disapprobation. Mr. Heath had undoubtedly acted somewhat unwisely, but it was for the Council of Public Instruction to deal with him. The board might express disapproval, but it could go no further.

TRUSTEE GLOVER had come to the present inquiry, he said, with a decided prejudice against the accused. After listening to all the testimony, however, his views had somewhat changed, though he admitted Mr. Heath to have been very indiscreet. The fact remained, so far as he could see, that Mr. Heath had not been proved to have committed the fault for which he was upon his trial—violation of rule 16. If the charge against him had been saying something calculated to give offence to a religious denomination the course of action would be clear, but there was no evidence before the board that Mr. Heath had been teaching any dogma or creed in his division. He (Trustee Glover) advocated an expression of censure but nothing more.

CHAIRMAN HAYWARD was thoroughly satisfied in his own mind that Mr. Heath had deliberately violated the very essence or spirit of article 16. The Christian church dividing on this particular doctrine of transubstantiation, to discredit it as Mr. Heath unquestionably had was to bring the most powerful weapon available, ridicule, to bear in an attack upon the Roman Catholic faith.

TRUSTEE MARCHANT denied that there had been any ridicule. Mr. Heath was simply illustrating the natural inference to be drawn from the acceptation of the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation.

CHAIRMAN HAYWARD—Well what stronger argument could Mr. Heath have used to disturb or break down the faith of the Roman Catholic children in his care than the words that we admit he did use? The board is a unit in agreeing that Mr. Heath did make use of the remark attributed to him in regard to the necessary magnitude of the body of Jesus Christ.

TRUSTEE MARCHANT—I grant that, but I don't think Mr. Heath went so far as to ridicule any religion. The children did not so understand him. Miss Doran, the most affected of all, says distinctly that she does not think his remarks were intended in ridicule.

TRUSTEE SAUNDERS thought that the board had a most unpleasant duty to perform, but because it was unpleasant it was none the less a duty, and one that had to be performed. He thought Mr. Heath had been proved beyond all doubt guilty of having violated article 16, and he thought that a man of his education and intelligence must have had his eyes fully open at the time. Such being the fact he considered the board should not mince matters, but should visit the offence with the punishment it deserved.

TRUSTEE LEWIS admitted that Mr. Heath had made a mistake in saying more than was perhaps required—he might very well have left out his Paris incident. Mr. Heath had evidently said that Christ must have had a very large body if the doctrine of transubstantiation was to be believed, but he (Trustee Lewis) did not think he had said anything about the priests being bloodthirsty men. A few of the girls had evidently got together and concocted that part of the story. All that could be said against Mr. Heath was, in his opinion, that he had been indiscreet in explaining too much; it was not, however, for the board to deal with the matter. The Council of Public Instruction should deal with the matter.

TRUSTEE LOVELL thought that Mr. Heath had been guilty of the gravest indiscretion. It was certain that he had related the objectionable Paris story, and it was equally certain that it contained ridicule of the Roman Catholic faith. The telling of this story was wholly unnecessary. Children could not be expected to understand the doctrine of transubstantiation when even the best men in the world cannot. They have to be assured that it is something of a spiritual miracle and miracles are not much thought of by the people of to-day. He certainly was of the opinion that Mr. Heath had violated article 16, and though the pupils did not draw the conclusion that ridicule of the Roman Catholic religion was intended he did not see that any other inference could be taken from the language used—for that it was used all the board agreed. Mr. Heath's remarks were perfectly uncalled for and the only question for the board to consider was that of the punishment. The teachers of the city should be shown that it is of the utmost importance to "inculcate the highest morality," but leave all religions and dogmas and creeds severely alone.

TRUSTEE GLOVER was not yet convinced that article 16 had been violated; if he was so convinced he would vote for expulsion.

THE CHAIRMAN said the matter was clear to his mind. The two great bodies of Christians divided on this one question of transubstantiation, and if, as Mr. Heath had, you attack by ridicule or otherwise the Roman Catholic faith, you negatively preach the Protestant religion.

To terminate the discussion, Trustee Marchant introduced the following resolution, which found a seconder in Trustee Glover and also met with the approval of Trustee Lewis:

"Whereas the Council of Public Instruction maintains the exclusive right of regulating and controlling the studies of our schools; and whereas the certificates of teaching qualification and standing held by our teachers are granted by the government; and whereas this board deplores any interference with the religious scruples of any and all pupils attending our schools and emphatically expresses its disapproval of the teaching of religious dogma or creed and repudiates any attempt to cast ridicule upon any form of religion; be it therefore resolved, that this board awaits the action of the Council of Public Instruction upon the Neil Heath case before passing any judgment thereon."

TRUSTEE SAUNDERS did not agree with the resolution. The duty devolved upon the board and not the Council of Public Instruction, and he for one was not afraid to assume it. He moved in amendment that Mr. Heath be suspended for six months, or if this could not be done that his services be dispensed with at the expiration of thirty days.

The amendmend failed to find a seconder.

THE CHAIRMAN said that the resolution proposed was a most impotent conclusion, and would be so regarded by every intelligent person. He was satisfied that it would be generally read as he would paraphrase it: "Whereas the Public School Act, section 48, makes it incumbent on School Trustees 'to see that the schools are conducted according to the authorized regulations'; and whereas article 16 of the authorized regulations requires 'that the highest morality shall be inculcated, but no religious dogma nor creed shall be taught'; and whereas the serious charges against Mr. Heath as contained in Principal Paul's letter to him of the 18th have after an exhaustive examination been clearly proved, and on which we are unanimously agreed; and whereas we are lacking in the necessary backbone to give force and effect to our opinions by rendering a verdict; therefore be it resolved that this board agrees to an abstract resolution, having no practical application to the question at issue, and they humbly wait until the Council of Public Instruction kindly relieves us of them unpleasant but clearly defined duty.'

The discussion following was brief but animated. It was terminated by the adoption of the resolution on the following vote:

Yea — Trustees Marchant, Glover and Lewis—3.

Nay—Trustees Saunders and Lovell.

TRUSTEE SAUNDERS inquired if the chairman as a member of the board could not vote?

CHAIRMAN HAYWARD—I am sorry to say the chairman cannot vote. Otherwise I should certainly endorse Mr. Heath's dismissal.

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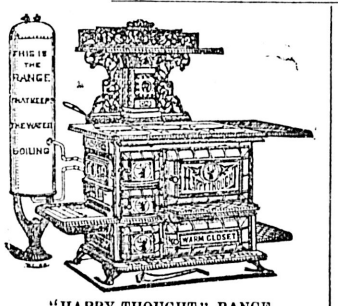

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